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TODAY: SPORTS

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Russian Demography: A Case for Dostoyevsky

Death Rate of Working-Age Men Is Laid By Many to a Lethal Darkness of the Soul

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — There are few more shocking trips one can take in Russia than to the general wards of a major hospital. Despite the well-publicized problems of the Russian health-care system, it is not the hospitals themselves, or their staffs, that give alarm: It is almost always the age of the patients and their condition.

"Lung disease, heart attack, cancer, alcohol poisoning, high blood pressure," Tanya Rodinova, a 20-year-old nurse at Moscow's Hospital Number 4, reeled off the afflictions of five men, none of them yet 50. "The usual stuff. They are all going to die."

It may sound dismissive, but it is certainly true. Russian men are dying in middle age at a rate unparalleled in modern history — from too much smoking, too much vodka, horrid diets, little exercise and the enormous stress of rapid economic change and social dislocation since the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

Suicides are on the rise; so are murders. Some Russians wonder if another less tangible factor should be added: the gloomy Russian psyche. It is not the first time the question has been raised.

"It is the indifference toward everything that is vital — toward the truth of life, everything that nourishes life and generates health," Fyodor Dostoyevsky wrote in 1876, complaining of what seemed to be the incurable darkness of the Russian soul. "In our day this indifference — compared, let us say, with the outlook of other European nations — is almost a Russian disease."

It is not clear that such pessimism over the future and the health of the nation was justified 100 years ago. There can be no doubt that it is now. An astonishing drop in life expectancy for Russian men over the last decade, combined with one of the lowest birthrates on earth, has turned this country into a demographic freak show.

There is almost no current demographic fact about Russia that would fail to shock: Per capita alcohol consumption is the highest in the world, nearly double the danger level drawn by the World Health Organization; a wider gap has developed in life expectancy between men (59) and women (73) than in any other country; the mortality rate of 15.1 deaths per 1,000 people puts Russia ahead of only Afghanistan and Cambodia among the countries of Europe, Asia and America (the rate for the United States is 8.8); the death rate among working-age Russians today is higher than a century ago. And there is much more.

"The current death rates present the clearest possible threat to the national security of Russia," a special report to President Boris Yeltsin recently concluded. "Only extreme measures will help us out of this demographic crisis."

Yet the health crisis has received little top-level attention and almost no money. The government spends less than 2.6 percent of the gross national product on health care, far below the levels of other industrial nations. For the most part, it has been nationalist politicians and health-care advocates who have led the debate on the mortality issue, casting it as "genocide" for the Russian people.

"I don't think when you are killing off half a million able-bodied men every year, it is unfair to call that genocide."

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Paris to Bolster Military Force In Brazzaville Amid Uprising

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo Republic — A militia fighting soldiers loyal to the president seized the center of Brazzaville on Sunday, and, as fighting continued for the fourth day, France said it would reinforce its contingent here following threats to its nationals and the death of a French soldier.

Western military sources said militia fighters loyal to former President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and opposed to President Pascal Lissouba had occupied most of the city center and surrounded the prime minister's office and the Treasury.

Officials at the presidency said discussions had begun with representatives of General Sassou-Nguesso and other political leaders.

In Paris, meanwhile, a spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry, Yves Doutriaux, said: "French military reinforcements will be flown to Brazzaville beginning tomorrow." He did not say how many troops would be involved.

There are about 450 French soldiers in Brazzaville. They arrived in March to evacuate foreigners from Kinshasa if necessary during the final days of the civil war in the former Zaire that brought Laurent Kabila to power.

On Saturday, one French soldier was killed and five others were wounded here as they attempted to evacuate a group of foreigners from a building in which they had been trapped by fighting.

A senior officer in the Congolese Army, who was taking part in the mission, also was wounded in the shooting, the French Defense Ministry said.

Mr. Doutriaux said France wanted a cease-fire in the conflict, followed by a negotiated settlement.

In the meantime, he said about a

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Japan and U.S. Aim To Explain Accord

TOKYO — Japan and the United States decided Sunday that they would quickly send representatives to China and other Asian nations to explain new arrangements that would give Tokyo its highest military profile since World War II.

Japan's enhanced military role in the region, announced by American and Japanese officials in Honolulu on Saturday, caused concern in Japan and in Asian nations. Page 4.



Eric Feferberg/Agence France-Presse

French Open Salutes Its First Brazilian Champion

Gustavo Kuerten, ranked No. 66 in the world, happily playing his way to a victory over Sergi Bruguera of Spain in the men's final Sunday of the French Open. Kuerten, 20, in his first-ever tournament final, won in straight sets, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2, over Bruguera, twice the tournament champion. Page 18.

Opposition Coalition in Ireland Is Poised to Take Leadership

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — Bertie Ahern said Sunday night that he was confident of being named prime minister after final results showed his coalition falling just short of a majority in the 166-member Irish Parliament.

The official count showed that Mr. Ahern's Fianna Fail and Mary Harney's Progressive Democrats collected 81 seats and would need the support of Independents to have a majority. One seat was still in question.

The coalition led by the incumbent prime minister, John Bruton, received 73 seats. Mr. Bruton said Sunday afternoon that "it is looking like" his opponents "have a better chance" of forming the next government.

Mr. Ahern did not claim victory. But he did say that "if we're a few short, there are many options." Officials of Mr. Bruton's Fine Gael party said they were resigned to going back into parliamentary minority. His principal coalition partners, the Labour Party of Deputy Prime Minister Dick Spring, also conceded Mr. Ahern the victory.

"I expect him to form a government" and become the next prime minister, Mr. Spring's chief strategist, Fergus Finlay, said in an interview on national television. Hearing that remark, Mr. Ahern said he would start on Monday morning to try to persuade independent members of Parliament to join him and Fianna Fail, and probably the Progressive Democrats, in running the country.

There was also the possibility that the Labour Party would switch coalitions, as it has done before, leaving Mr. Bruton and joining Mr. Ahern.

Mr. Spring, who brought the Bruton coalition to power in 1994 after walking out of a Fianna Fail coalition, said again Sunday that he did not want to go back to Fianna Fail, but would prefer to go into the parliamentary opposition. But other Labour Party officials, acknowledging that they had made a poor showing in the election Friday, losing at least 10 of their 32 seats, indicated they favored staying in power by joining Mr. Ahern. One scenario spreading among political strategists in Dublin was for Mr. Spring to resign as leader, Labour to join Fianna Fail and Mr. Spring to be appointed Ireland's commissioner, or chief representative, in the European Union in Brussels.

In his career as a politician — he was first elected to Parliament in 1977 — Mr. Ahern, 45, was known for wearing an anorak as he walked about his district. But for the recent campaign, his handlers decided to repackage him. He had his longish dark hair cut high above his ears and started wearing dark bankers' suits. Utility poles

See IRELAND, Page 6



Barry Batchelor/Agence France-Presse

Bertie Ahern, the Irish opposition leader, giving the victory sign Sunday in Dublin.

Betting His Future, Kohl Adamantly Rejects Softening Of Euro Criteria

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — As European finance ministers gathered for a key meeting on monetary union, Chancellor Helmut Kohl warned Sunday that a postponement would doom the single currency and threaten German jobs and exports.

The German chancellor, in one of his strongest statements of support for a common currency, bluntly rejected calls for a softening of the entry criteria, even at a time when economists question whether Germany itself can make the grade.

"The criteria in the Maastricht treaty are not up for discussion," Mr. Kohl said in a speech to an industry group in Frankfurt. "Those who delay, delay forever."

Mr. Kohl, who has announced he would run for a record fifth term next year, said he would stake his "political existence" on introducing the euro on time in January 1999.

Aiming his comments at the German public, which has expressed increasing skepticism over giving up the Deutsche mark for the new currency, Mr. Kohl reminded his countrymen of the sort of economic shock they could expect if investors predict that the common currency, the euro, will fail.

"Those who are thinking about a delay might consider the impact on the mark," Mr. Kohl said.

The German currency tends to strengthen at times of European disharmony and disintegration. The export-dependent German economy would suffer as a resurgent Deutsche mark priced German goods out of international markets.

He issued the warning as EU finance ministers were gathering in Luxembourg to resolve a widening rift between Germany and France over the criteria.

In France, the return of the political left has prompted a fresh bout of uncertainty over the new government's commitment to the EU's stability and growth pact, a mechanism designed to enforce spending discipline among EU members.

In a television interview in Italy on Friday, a key aide to Prime Minister Lionel Jospin said the new French government would formally ask for a flexible interpretation of the entry criteria at the next EU summit meeting in Amsterdam.

"It would be absurd to exclude some countries because they are at 3.1 percent or 3.5 percent at the time of launching the single currency," said the aide, Claude Estier. "That we want a more flexible interpretation of the criteria is certain."

The European Commission president, Jacques Santer, questioned before the finance ministers' meeting, said Sunday there would be "no delay" of the EU's plans for economic and monetary union, Reuters reported from Luxembourg.

Mr. Kohl's remarks echo those of Finance Minister Theo Waigel, who on Saturday dismissed gloomy economic forecasts and said that Bonn would hold to the criteria and timetable.

Mr. Waigel went further Sunday, saying that drastic cuts were needed at all ministries to meet 1998 budget targets. European Union countries intending to qualify for the single currency on Jan. 1, 1999, must keep their budget deficit below 3 percent of gross domestic product.

Debate about a delay, previously a taboo subject in Bonn, flared last week when Mr. Waigel was forced to retreat from his

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AGENDA

Arafat Denounces Killings

NEW YORK (Reuters) — The Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, said he was "absolutely against" vigilante executions of Palestinians who sell land to Israelis, and added that those responsible would be arrested.

He was speaking in an interview in the current issue of Newsweek magazine.

Three Arab real-estate brokers have been slain since the Palestinian justice minister was quoted in May as saying Palestinians who sold land to Jews faced execution.

Peace negotiators meet at last, Page 7

PAGE TWO
The 68 Determined Scots of Eigg Buy Their Island

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The IHT on-line http://www.iht.com

A Match Made by Hitachi: Finding Spouses for Workers

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — For the Tanakas, it's a wonderful Hitachi life. Shigemitsu and Keiko Tanaka are longtime employees of Hitachi Ltd., the Japanese electronics giant. They live in a Hitachi company apartment. All their appliances are Hitachis. Mr. Tanaka wears a Hitachi tie clip.

Even their marriage is a Hitachi.

Back when they were single and looking for love, Shigemitsu, a machinist, and Keiko, a telephone operator, turned to the place that had provided almost everything else for them in their adult lives: Hitachi.

Independently, they made trips to the Tie the Knot office on the eighth floor of the Hitachi Insurance Service building in Tokyo. Shigemitsu went in 1985, filled out a questionnaire asking about his education, hobbies, family background, height and weight. He pasted on his photo, dropped it in a file and waited.

Ten years later, Keiko Tomizawa came along. She filled out her own paperwork, then browsed the files of eligible men and found her husband-to-be's file — which hadn't had a nibble in a decade. A company go-between, known as the "wedding commander," arranged a meeting, and last November they were married.

"It was love at first sight," said Shigemitsu, now 36.

"I guess the first thing I thought was: He is not as fat as his picture," said his wife, 31. "He is not bad at all."

In the United States, most bosses steer clear of employees' personal matters out of respect for their privacy or fear of sexual harassment lawsuits. But in Japan, where companies are often as important as family, many bosses see it as their duty to help their employees find a spouse.

Matchmakers are a vital part of the dating ritual in Japan, especially for the wealthy and well-educated and those nearing 30, and many marriages still begin with an introduction from a go-between. On many Sundays in cities across Japan, fine hotel lobbies are filled with threesomes: a couple meeting for the first time, and their matchmaker.

Often, that person is the boss. It is not unheard of for bosses to assemble a photo album of prospective dates for their unmarried employees. Many spend considerable time speaking with prospects and determining if they are worthy of their employees. And some companies such as Hitachi, which has more than 390,000 employees, establish an office that helps employees who work long hours find a husband or wife.

"It is difficult to find the time to find a good partner, so we are honored to

See JAPAN, Page 7

Embattled General Losing Campaign for Joint Chiefs

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A U.S. Air Force general's prospects of becoming chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff appeared to be moving toward extinction Sunday, a casualty of an intense debate over a decade-old adulterous affair.

Pentagon officials and key members of Congress said Sunday that they expected General Joseph Ralston to withdraw his name soon.

Representative Steve Buyer of Indiana, Republican chairman of the House subcommittee on military personnel, predicted that the general, now deputy chairman of the Joint Chiefs, would drop his candidacy, probably on Monday.

General Ralston, who was returning Sunday from an official tour of Asia, was scheduled to meet Monday with Defense Secretary William Cohen and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs, General John Shalikashvili, who is to retire from the position on Sept. 30.

In their Sunday editions, both The Washington Post and The New York Times quoted senior Pentagon officials as saying that they expected General Ralston, a much-decorated Vietnam War veteran with an exemplary record, to withdraw and avoid what could be a sullying fight.

Meanwhile, with the Pentagon increasingly embattled, Mr. Cohen has ordered a series of reviews on the military's policies toward adultery and mixed-sex training, and its approach to disciplining sexual misconduct.

General Ralston was Mr. Cohen's choice to succeed General Shalikashvili, though his name had not been formally forwarded to President Bill Clinton.

Reports of General Ralston's adulterous affair in the early 1980s reached Mr. Cohen last week, and the general, when asked, confirmed the details.

The affair began while the general and the woman, an analyst at the CIA, were students at the National War College. General Ralston was separated from his wife at the time, and they later divorced.

Mr. Cohen's decision to defend General Ralston — and draw "a line" against what he portrayed as a frenzy of sex-related charges that has taken a toll among high-ranking officers — brought a cascade of criticism in Congress and elsewhere. On television and radio talk shows, critics spoke angrily of a double standard.

The question heard repeatedly was why General Ralston's adultery was not disqualifying when other officers — most conspicuously First Lieutenant Kelly Flinn, the first woman to pilot a B-

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	11. 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Riels
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Italy	2,800 Lire	Spain	225 PTAS
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Kuwait	700 Fils	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

Alarm in Academia as Term Papers Flood Net

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When President Bill Clinton vowed that every 12-year-old in America would be able to log onto the Internet, he probably did not have in mind logging on to the Evil House of Cheat or Cheater.com to download term papers on "Hamlet," Crazy Horse or Mayan architecture.

But many educators are increasingly alarmed or furious about the spread of dozens of Web sites offering such illicit help. They include traditional term-paper mills and guerrilla operations designed by college students in their dormitories, offering tens of thousands of term papers that can easily be downloaded and turned in by students as their own work.

It is not clear how many students actually submit, under their own names, papers that have been obtained from the Internet. But the spread of the term-paper sites highlights a problem that has many educators veering between optimism about the Internet, seeing it as a scholar's dream of access to unlimited information, and concern that it has become a slacker's paradise of free computer games, pornography and term papers.

Dorian Berger, who just finished his freshman year at Harvard University, said he had posted a number of his papers on the Internet so they could be read by more people. He said it soon become clear that his site had become a

See CHEAT, Page 7

Islanders Seize the Moment / **Saving Their Heritage**

A Tale of 68 Determined Scots

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

ISLE OF EIGG, Scotland — The phone rang and a caller from the mainland asked Davie Robertson if a neighbor was on the island.

"Aye," came the cheerful reply, "and where else would she be?"

An answer of such straightforward Highland logic can only be given with confidence these days by the 68 residents of the savagely beautiful Isle of Eigg because of a remarkable campaign they waged together to raise £1.5 million ($2.5 million) to buy their island from its German landlord and guarantee their own right to stay.

Farmers, shepherds, fishermen, guesthouse keepers, handymen — many with family roots on this windswept Hebridean outcropping that go back to the 17th century — they spread their plea around the world by enlisting the help of conservation groups and learning how to go on the Internet.

More than 5,000 people responded with good wishes and checks.

"A year ago, I didn't even know how to switch on a computer," said Maggie Fyffe, the secretary of the new Isle of Eigg Heritage Trust that will take ownership Thursday. Dignitaries will be coming from the coastal towns of Arisaig and Mallaig and from the Isle of Skye for the ceremony, and Mrs. Fyffe is busy seeing to the placement of a commemorative standing stone, following an old Celtic tradition.

"I hope I can rustle up a piper," she said as she licked closed a freshly rolled cigarette.

Until recently, another symbol of the islanders' fighting spirit and community resolve — the rusted remains of a burned-out Bentley limousine — lay in an open shed by the pier. The vintage auto had belonged to Keith Schellenberg, an English businessman and former Eigg landlord with a history of conflict with the residents, and had caught fire mysteriously one day in January 1994. An investigation by Colin Carr, a shepherd and designated "special constable" who is the island's only policeman, turned up no witnesses and no suspects. And it's unlikely it ever will.

"We weren't the only ones who had troubles with him," said Mr. Carr, who had been the target of an effort by Mr. Schellenberg to evict him, his wife and his five children from their 200-year-old whitewashed seaside farmhouse. "It could have been a passing fisherman," he said amiably. The comment was greeted with some hearty laughs from the crowd ringing his kitchen table.

It was around that same table that Marie Carr and three of her children found themselves doing a midday jig on April 4 when word came from Mrs. Fyffe that the islanders' bid to buy their rocky island from the current owner, a German artist named Marlin Eckhard Maruma, had been accepted.

"I nearly went daft," she said, recalling the merry scene. A look of gleeful horror played across her face. "I even made my 15-year-old take his first drink with me."

That day, outbursts of gaiety erupted in the old stone houses and stuccoed cottages that dot the 11 square miles (28 square kilometers) of Eigg at word that the islanders had finally seen the back of the last of the nine landlords the island has had since 1828.

The news also cheered people elsewhere in Scotland who have longed to modernize the country's feudal land laws and know that the new Scottish Parliament promised by the incoming British Labour government will give them the opportunity to do so.

"Scotland has the most concentrated form of land ownership of any Western country," said Daniel Morgan, a political science doctoral candidate at Edinburgh University who is doing his dissertation on the subject with the Eigg campaign as its focus. "It was set up in the 12th century to impose some order on, you know, the mad Scots, and it has not changed since."

ANGUS Mackinnon, a 70-year-old retired army engineer whose family first came here in 1650, said the owners acted like colonial masters. "They treated us like rubbish," he said. "You know, as a child I saw landlords coming into my house without knocking and lifting the lids on the pans to see if we had a bit of their sheep in there."

The evidence of the nonresident owners' neglect of the land scars this island of soaring sandstone palisades, wooded glens and boggy grasslands sloping to the sea and so much plant and bird life that Eigg is known as "The Garden of the Hebrides."

Towering above the lush lowland and the rise of heather moorland is a camel-backed basalt ridge with a Sphinx-like headrock known as the Sgurr of Eigg. This lends the five-mile-long (eight-kilometer-long) island a kind of visual authority from afar that is thought to have accounted for its having become the meeting point for conclaves of Hebridean clan chieftains centuries ago.

Crumbled stone foundations and roofless walls throughout Eigg — the name is pronounced egg — stand as a reminder that in more recent times more than 500 people lived here. What are left now are a cattle ranch that has returned to its jungle state, 12 derelict worker's cottages, a ruined mill, an abandoned chapel, a shuttered general store, an old tea room and a rambling two-story "laird's house" lodge with its floorboards buckled from dry rot and its walls and ceilings torn open from where its last occupant, Mr. Schellenberg, ripped out furniture and electrical fixtures when he left after selling to Mr. Maruma in 1995.

"You know the phrase 'everything but the kitchen sink,'" said Mr. Robertson, pointing to twisted metal tubing protruding above the kitchen baseboard. "He took everything and the kitchen sink."

The islanders sensed their opportunity when they learned that Mr. Maruma was facing financial difficulties and that Eigg itself was about to become a piece of the settlement. Weary of rumors that their island was about to be bought by a rock star or developed as a holiday complex, the residents held meetings, sought outside help from lawyers, economists, and communications specialists, set up their Web site (http://dspace.dial.pipex.com/eigg) and launched their appeal.

"A remarkable part of the story is how well they developed their organizational and management skills," said Simon Fraser, a lawyer from Stornoway on the island of Lewis who will be the new governing trust's chairman. "It's hard to imagine that these are people who had always been completely disenfranchised and unempowered."

THOUSANDS of small contributions poured in, but what put them over the top was an anonymous £1 million ($1.6 million) donation this spring from an Englishwoman who read a news account of their campaign. Now Eigg belongs to a trust with the residents making up 50 percent of the partnership and the Highland Council and the Scottish Wildlife Trust 25 percent each. Their commitment is to a conservation-minded future for Eigg devoted to farming, forestry and backpack tourism.

"We don't want five-star hotels, proper walkways and signposts all over the place," Mr. Carr said. "We actually don't have a desire to change Eigg much at all. The kind of tourists we want are the kind who are happy to come back to a wee house, make a fire, and dry out their clothes."





Maggie Fyffe was named secretary of the Isle of Eigg Heritage Trust after a remarkable campaign waged by residents to raise $2.5 million to buy their island from its German landlord and guarantee their own right to stay. More than 5,000 people around the world came to their aid.

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Libya Tries New Tack in Pan Am Case

But Victims' Relatives Rebuff Offer of Talks About Trial of Suspects

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Libya has tried a surprising new tack in its long-running effort to escape UN economic sanctions imposed over the Pan Am 103 bombing in 1988: a direct appeal to families of the victims.

In a letter sent last week from its United Nations mission in New York, Libya declared itself "ready to enter into serious negotiations as of this moment, regarding the procedures leading to a trial" of two Libyan intelligence agents who were indicted here on charges of planning and carrying out the bombing over Lockerbie, Scotland.

The explosion killed 259 people on the plane and 11 on the ground.

The letter drew a strongly negative response from the Clinton administration and family members who reported receiving it.

"It's unnerving and it's outrageous," said Rosemary Wolfe, who is the head of one group of victims' families. "What incredible nerve, to send this to the families. It is just a propaganda ploy."

Two Libyan intelligence agents were indicted in 1991 and have long been on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's "Most Wanted" list. The FBI has also offered a reward of up to $4 million for information that would lead to their arrest. But the two are believed to be in Libya, which has refused to turn them over to the U.S. or British authorities.

Chafing under the resulting UN sanctions, which have cut off international air travel and restricted supplies for its oil industry, Libya has tried one legal maneuver after another in a quest for a formula that would get the sanctions lifted without delivering the two to Washington or London. One proposal called for Britain and the United States to send judges to monitor a trial in Libya; another called for holding a trial in a "neutral country."

In its letter, Libya asserted that "all these efforts have not produced any results, apparently because the government of the United States is neither interested in the incident nor does it care about the victims."

As a result, the letter said, "almost 10 years have been wasted since the incident without making any serious progress toward finding a solution to this case and identifying the real perpetrators."

It offered to "guarantee our full and immediate cooperation with the United States and the United Kingdom" if they would accept any of Libya's previous offers, or do as the French did in an unrelated airliner bombing by sending investigators to Libya to discuss the case with the Libyan authorities.

The letter bore the seal of Libya's UN mission but was unsigned. A diplomat at the mission, Ramadan Barg, said his government was "just trying to get the facts through, that's all."

Libya's leader, Moammar Gadhafi, recently defied the United Nations ban on air travel to or from Libya by flying to Niger and Nigeria. Some relatives of Pan Am 103 victims said that what they viewed as a tepid international response to that provocation has emboldened the Libyans and prompted them to send their letter.

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Isle of Man Criticized in Jailing of Girl, 12

Reuters

LONDON — Human rights campaigners have condemned the authorities on the Isle of Man for allowing a 12-year-old girl suffering from spina bifida to be held in a prison used to house adult inmates.

The girl, who has not been identified, was being kept in a prison annex in the Manx capital, Douglas, set aside for women and young offenders. She had been accused of assaulting social workers.

Manx officials said the girl would appear in court Wednesday and was very likely to be granted bail. Magistrates had not been aware that the girl suffered from spina bifida, a congenital defect of the spinal cord.

A rights group, the Manx Council for Civil Liberty, demanded an investigation of the case by the United Nations.

"Our concern in this matter is further heightened by the recent revelation that the so-called segregated young offenders annex of the prison is also used on occasion to house adult prisoners," the council said Saturday in a letter to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Manx authorities said that although the island's law provided for the imprisonment of children as young as 12 in exceptional circumstances, the girl in this case had been strictly segregated from adult prisoners.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

American Airlines to Cut Fares

NEW YORK (AFP) — American Airlines announced that it would cut fares on weekday domestic flights by an average of 45 percent after other major carriers offered reductions.

American said its summer specials, for weekday flights throughout the United States and Canada, average 45 percent off the regular 21-day advance purchase fares and must be bought only seven days in advance.

The airline also said it would offer fare specials to Mexico, Brussels and the Caribbean.

Aga Khan's Tomb Shut to Tourists

ASWAN, Egypt (AFP) — The widow of the Aga Khan 3d has decided to close her husband's mausoleum on the West Bank of Aswan to tourists indefinitely, caretakers and local officials said.

The Begum Aga Khan has complained that tourists flocking to this jewel of Islamic architecture make too much noise and that souvenir stalls that have sprung up in the area threaten the "holiness" of the site. The Aga Khan is the leader of the Shiite sect of Ismaili Muslims. He died in 1957.

Alitalia Adds Flights to Venezuela

CARACAS (Bloomberg) — Alitalia has announced that it plans to expand flights to Venezuela pending government approval, following the collapse of Viasa, Venezuela's international carrier, in January.

Alitalia, Italy's national airline, said it will begin offering a fourth direct flight between its Rome hub and Caracas beginning July 13 through October.

An Alitalia spokesman said the airline was starting the flights to take advantage of the high season. The airline said it expected to receive formal permission from the Venezuelan government within days.

This Week's Holidays

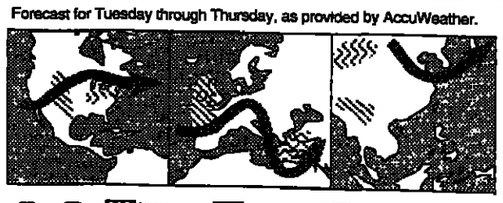
Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Argentina, Australia, Colombia, Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan, Uganda.
TUESDAY: French Guiana, Jordan, Macau, Portugal.
WEDNESDAY: Israel, Libya.
THURSDAY: Paraguay, Philippines, Russia
SATURDAY: Malawi.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Jetstream | Unseasonably Cold | Unseasonably Mild | Heavy Rain | Heavy Snow

North America
Dry and warm with plenty of sunshine across the eastern half of the nation Tuesday through Thursday; most places, including New York, will be in the 80s. Thunderstorms will erupt each day from West Texas across New Mexico and Arizona northward through the Rockies.

Europe
Sunny and very warm in Finland and Russia. Poland and southern Scandinavia will also be warm with a few thunderstorms. Sunny, warm and dry in Germany and western France, but windy with showers and thunderstorms in eastern France and England. Heavy rains are in store for Ireland.

Asia
Welcome rains will fall across southern India, but it will be hot and dry over the rest of the country. Comfortable in Seoul through Thursday, while Tokyo will be warm and humid with the chance for a thundershower at any time. It may shower Tuesday in Beijing, then it will be warm with some sun.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	
Algarve	27/80	17/62	pc	22/71	16/61 sh
Amsterdam	21/70	12/53	s	23/73	17/62 pc
Ankara	17/62	10/50	r	18/64	8/48 r
Athens	24/75	17/62	pc	26/79	18/64 pc
Barcelona	28/79	17/62	pc	26/79	18/64 pc
Belgrade	27/80	14/57	pc	29/82	15/59 pc
Berlin	26/78	16/59	c	28/79	15/59 s
Brussels	22/71	14/57	pc	26/77	17/62 s
Budapest	28/82	17/62	pc	30/86	17/62 pc
Copenhagen	23/73	13/55	s	22/71	13/55 s
Costa Del Sol	31/88	18/64	s	27/80	17/62 pc
Dublin	16/61	12/53	pc	17/62	10/50 r
Edinburgh	16/61	8/46	pc	19/66	14/57 sh
Florence	30/86	16/61	pc	28/82	16/61 s
Frankfurt	27/80	15/59	c	27/80	14/57 s
Geneva	25/77	12/53	pc	29/84	16/61 s
Helsinki	20/79	14/57	pc	20/79	13/55 pc
Istanbul	22/71	17/62	c	24/75	16/61 c
Kiev	24/75	14/57	c	26/79	17/62 c
Las Palmas	29/84	23/73	pc	26/79	21/70 pc
Lisbon	24/75	16/61	pc	21/70	15/59 c
London	21/70	13/55	pc	26/79	17/62 pc
Madrid	32/89	14/57	pc	29/84	14/57 pc
Mallorca	25/77	20/68	pc	29/84	22/71 pc
Milan	30/86	16/61	s	30/86	18/64 s
Moscow	20/79	14/57	pc	27/80	16/61 pc
Munich	23/71	11/52	pc	24/75	13/55 pc
Nice	27/80	19/66	s	28/79	19/66 c
Oslo	21/70	11/52	sh	21/70	12/53 pc
Paris	22/71	14/57	pc	28/82	17/62 s
Prague	26/77	13/55	pc	25/77	13/55 pc
Reykjavik	13/53	8/46	sh	12/53	5/41 pc
Riga	27/80	17/62	s	27/80	16/61 pc
Rome	27/80	17/62	pc	27/80	16/61 s
St. Petersburg	27/80	17/62	s	27/80	18/64 pc
Stockholm	23/73	13/55	c	23/73	12/53 pc
Strasbourg	24/75	13/55	pc	27/80	17/62 s
Tallinn	24/75	13/55	s	25/77	13/55 pc
Tbilisi	28/82	16/61	sh	28/82	17/62 c
Venice	27/80	16/61	s	27/80	17/62 pc
Vienna	24/75	16/61	r	24/75	15/59 pc
Warsaw	27/80	14/57	pc	26/79	14/57 pc
Zurich	23/71	12/53	pc	25/77	18/61 s

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	37/98	23/73	s	37/98	22/71 sh
Beirut	24/75	15/59	s	28/82	16/61 s
Cairo	32/89	16/59	s	31/88	16/61 s
Damascus	34/93	12/53	s	30/86	13/55 s
Jerusalem	27/80	11/52	s	23/73	12/53 s
Luxor	40/115	21/70	s	41/106	16/64 s
Riyadh	41/106	26/79	s	42/107	26/82 s

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	
Anchorage	14/57	8/46	sh	18/64	9/48 pc
Atlanta	28/71	17/62	r	25/77	17/62 pc
Boston	26/79	16/61	pc	29/84	17/62 pc
Chicago	26/79	14/57	s	27/80	15/59 pc
Dallas	31/88	21/70	c	28/82	18/64 pc
Denver	22/71	11/52	r	27/80	11/52 pc
Detroit	27/80	18/61	s	28/82	14/57 pc
Honolulu	31/88	22/71	pc	31/88	23/73 pc
Houston	31/88	22/71	pc	28/82	20/68 pc
Los Angeles	24/75	13/66	pc	27/80	18/64 pc
Miami	31/88	24/75	sh	31/88	25/77 sh
Minneapolis	28/82	15/59	s	27/80	15/59 pc
Montreal	26/79	16/61	pc	27/80	19/66 pc
Nassau	33/86	25/77	r	32/89	24/75 pc
New York	27/80	18/64	s	29/84	19/66 pc
Orlando	29/84	21/70	c	32/89	23/73 r
Phoenix	37/98	23/73	s	40/104	23/73 s
San Fran	20/68	12/53	pc	21/70	12/53 pc
Seattle	22/71	12/53	s	23/73	12/53 sh
Toronto	25/77	12/53	pc	28/79	15/59 s
Vancouver	22/71	14/57	s	24/75	12/53 sh
Washington	27/80	17/62	s	29/84	17/62 s

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	
Almaty	36/97	19/64	s	27/80	15/59 c
Bali	32/89	21/70	s	32/89	21/70 s
Bangkok	33/91	24/75	pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Beijing	31/88	16/61	s	31/88	19/64 s
Bombay	33/91	26/79	pc	31/88	26/79 pc
Calcutta	36/100	27/80	pc	36/100	29/82 pc
Chiang Mai	32/89	22/71	c	30/86	24/75 pc
Colombo	29/84	24/75	pc	29/84	24/75 pc
Hanoi	31/88	26/79	pc	31/88	26/79 pc
Ho Chi Minh	33/91	24/75	pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Hong Kong	30/86	26/79	pc	29/84	26/77 pc
Islamabad	42/107	26/79	pc	41/106	24/75 pc
Jakarta	31/88	23/73	pc	29/84	23/73 sh
Karachi	37/98	27/80	s	34/93	28/79 s
K. Lumpur	31/88	23/71	r	31/88	25/71 pc
K. Kinabalu	30/86	19/66	pc	30/86	21/70 pc
Manila	32/89	23/73	pc	30/86	23/73 pc
New Delhi	43/109	29/84	s	43/109	29/84 s
Phnom Penh	32/89	23/73	pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Phuket	33/91	24/75	pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Rangoon	32/89	23/73	c	32/89	26/79 pc
Seoul	28/82	13/55	pc	27/80	14/57 s
Shanghai	27/80	18/64	c	25/77	19/66 pc
Singapore	31/88	21/70	pc	31/88	21/70 pc
Taipei	32/89	24/75	pc	33/91	23/73 pc
Tokyo	24/75	20/68	r	27/80	23/73 sh
Vientiane	32/89	25/77	pc	31/88	25/77 pc

Africa

Algiers	34/93	23/71	s	36/97	21/70 s
Cape Town	15/59	6/43	pc	18/63	8/43 sh
Casablanca	27/80	17/62	s	24/75	19/61 pc
Harare	31/88	13/55	s	29/84	13/55 pc
Lagos	30/86	23/73	sh	29/84	23/73 sh
Nairobi	26/79	13/55	pc	26/79	12/53 pc
Tunis	34/93	20/68	s	32/89	18/64 s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	18/64	8/46	pc	17/62	8/46 c
Caracas	32/89	24/75	pc	30/86	24/75 r
Lima	23/73	18/61	s	22/71	16/61 s
Mexico City	27/80	13/55	pc	25/77	13/55 c
Rio de Janeiro	21/70	17/62	pc	21/70	17/62 pc
Santiago	14/57	7/44	r	13/55	3/37 sh

Oceania

Auckland	14/57	11/52	pc	14/57	12/53 r
Sydney	19/64	10/50	s	19/66	11/52 s

Legends: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hca, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1997

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U.S. Panel Urges Legal Ban on Human Cloning

By Rick Weiss
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A federal bioethics commission has formally recommended that Congress enact a law to prohibit the creation of human beings by cloning, asserting that the technique posed too many medical risks and raised ethical concerns.

Until Congress passed such a law, the commission said, the federal government should continue its moratorium on the use of federal funds for human cloning experiments, and privately financed researchers should be strongly encouraged to abide by the same rules.

"The commission concludes that at this time it is morally unacceptable for anyone in the public or private sector, whether in a research or a clinical setting, to attempt to create a child" by cloning, the National Bioethics Advisory Commission said in its final report to President Bill Clinton.

The report stopped short of recommending a legislative ban on the creation of cloned human embryos for research purposes — a practice already prohibited among federally financed researchers but largely unregulated in the private sector. But it warned strongly against any attempt to implant such cloned embryos into women's wombs, where they might grow into babies.

"Professional and scientific societies should make clear," the commission said, "that any attempt to create a child by cloning, and implantation into a woman's body would at this time be an irresponsible, unethical and unprofessional act."

Mr. Clinton banned the use of federal funds for human cloning research — and asked private laboratories and fertility clinics to follow the same rules voluntarily — after researchers in Scotland announced in February that they had cloned a sheep from a single cell taken from an adult sheep. He then asked the new bioethics commission to study the issue of human cloning and make recommendations within 90 days.

Members said the commission decided to recommend a legal ban on cloning people, rather than an extended moratorium, because of doubts that private fertility clinics would abide by a voluntary ban.

"It is our concern that these clinics have operated in a way that really pushes the envelope of what is acceptable," said Alexander Capron, a member of the commission who is a professor of law and medicine at the University of Southern California. "The main worry is that individual fertility clinics or the like would be induced by their own desire to be the first" to clone human beings.

The 18-member commission also recommended that a law include a "sunset clause," to ensure that the ban is reconsidered within three to five years. It said "an appropriate oversight body" should review the scientific field before the law expires, to help Congress decide whether the ban should be extended.

The 103-page report does not include suggested language for a legislated ban or offer specific penalties for those who might violate such a law.

One commission member has drafted such wording, a member said. But Harold Shapiro, president of Princeton University, who chairs the commission, said the group was not prepared to make that wording public. Some members have said they are opposed to getting involved in the political process of forging legislation.

The report warned that the law "should be carefully written so as not to interfere with other important areas of scientific research," a concept echoed Saturday by biotechnology companies.

Carl Feldbaum, president of the Biotechnology Industry Organization, in a statement applauding the recommendations, said the industry strongly believed that "we must continue to clone genes and cells — techniques that do not lead to the development of a human child"

Although a ban on human cloning can be justified for now on safety concerns alone, the commission said, it remains an "open question" whether ethical concerns — such as the possible psychological impact of being cloned or effects on religious or cultural values — might preclude human cloning forever.



Damon M. Jones/The Associated Press

ADVICE FOR GRADS — Former President George Bush speaking at the University of New England's College of Osteopathic Medicine. He urged the 81 graduates to become involved in their communities.

Away From Politics

• In an effort to enhance drug interdiction efforts along the smuggling routes increasingly favored by traffickers, the Pentagon has transferred jurisdiction over the Caribbean Sea and the island nations and territories in it from the Atlantic Command to the military authority currently responsible for South and Central America. *(NYT)*

• The main suspect in the torture killing of Jonathan Levin, the son of Time Warner's top executive, was arrested in a New York housing project and charged with first-degree murder and robbery. The police arrested Mr. Levin's former student, Corey Arthur, 19, a convicted drug peddler. Another suspect, Montoun Hart, 25, was charged with second-degree murder and robbery. *(AP)*

• Environmental officials from the 37 states east of the Rockies have endorsed new measures to significantly reduce the industrial emissions that form the smog that often drifts across state lines. *(NYT)*

• The government has is charging a campaign fund-raiser working for Ronald Carey, the Teamsters' president, with mail fraud, asserting that the fund-raiser, Martin Davis, masterminded a scheme in which embezzled union money was contributed to Mr. Carey's re-election campaign in 1996. *(NYT)*

Infant Formula Now Seen as Weapon Against AIDS

By Barry Meier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For two decades, doctors and public health agencies have offered uniform advice to new mothers in poorer countries: Breast-feed your babies to protect their health.

But now, the AIDS pandemic is upsetting that simple equation.

Studies are showing that mothers infected with the AIDS virus can transmit it through breast milk at significant rates. Based on such findings, the United Nations recently estimated that one-third of all infants with HIV got the virus through their mothers' milk.

To a growing number of researchers and advocates of breast-feeding, the implications of such studies are as compelling as they were once unthinkable: Infant formula — a product whose misuse in developing countries with poor sanitation was once blamed by opponents for killing 1 million babies a year — may be a powerful weapon to reduce childhood deaths from AIDS.

Doctors in industrialized nations have long recommended that HIV-infected mothers use formula. But as women in developing countries become aware of the risks of breast-feeding, they face excruciating choices and confront societal taboos.

When Margaret Hadebe, who lives in South Africa's Soweto township, learned last year that she had HIV, she initially ignored her doctor's advice and breast-fed her newborn daughter, terrified that her parents would otherwise suspect that she had the AIDS virus and abandon her.

But the fear of infecting her baby became so great that she told her family that she could not produce enough breast milk and started using formula.

"I was afraid that my baby might get infected," the 23-year-old woman said. "And I wouldn't be able to live with that."

Third World physicians such as Kuben Pillay, a pediatrician at King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban, on the east coast of South Africa, are also torn. In many instances, he said, advising new mothers to use formula would be impractical; many lack the means to sterilize bottles or the money to afford formula. Besides, the majority of pregnant women in poor countries are not tested for HIV and thus are unaware of the risks they and their newborns face.

"Do I give information about this to all women, or do I give information only to women who appear to me to be able to afford formula feeding?" Dr. Pillay asked. "And then do I say nothing to the woman in the squatter camp who has no access to clean water or electricity?"

To some experts, including many who led the international boycott campaign against the Swiss company Nestle and other formula makers in the 1970s, there is little to debate. Though the data are incomplete, they say, in the vast majority of the Third World more infants will be imperiled by renewed promotion of bottle-feeding, with its accompanying risks of diarrhea and dehydration, than by the danger of HIV transmission through breast-feeding.

"In 90 percent of the developing world, the protection that is afforded by breast-feeding against the diseases of the Third World is higher than the rate of HIV transmission," said Elizabeth Pisani, a spokeswoman for UNAIDS, a unit of the United Nations that includes several UN agencies and the World Bank.

But others say that it is imperative to find alternatives to breast-feeding, including ways to make safe, affordable formula widely available. Meanwhile, the United Nations has come under criticism from scientists who say that the group, in its zeal to promote breast-feeding, has not confronted the HIV issue.

Between 20 percent and 25 percent of infants born to HIV-infected mothers become infected while in the womb or during delivery, said Joseph Saba, a clinical research specialist with UNAIDS. While earlier reports indicated that an additional 14 percent of such infants became HIV-infected if breast-fed, more recent studies suggest that the added risk in some countries could be as high as 22 percent, Dr. Saba said.

POLITICAL NOTES

Justice Dept. Backs Clinton on Subpeona

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department says Hillary Rodham Clinton's conversations with White House lawyers about Whitewater-related matters are protected by the attorney-client privilege.

In a filing Friday with the Supreme Court, Justice Department lawyers said a lower court should reconsider the case, applying a standard that balances the competing interests of attorney-client privilege against the Whitewater investigators' need for the notes.

A federal appeals court had ruled that notes taken by two White House lawyers of conversations with Mrs. Clinton about Whitewater matters should be turned over. The petition increases the chance that the Supreme Court will agree to hear the White House appeal of that decision. *(NYT)*

New Gingrich Forum

BOCA RATON, Florida — The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, a one-time college history teacher, was back on a campus recently describing his vision of the Republican Party to a university auditorium filled with party contributors.

Republican officials stressed that the event Saturday evening was intended as a way to thank small contributors. But it was also clearly designed to play to the strengths of Mr. Gingrich, who is trying to rehabilitate an image tarnished by government closings two years ago and his admission last year that he broke House ethics rules.

"This journey that we're on together is only made possible because all across America thousands of people decided voluntarily to contribute," Mr. Gingrich told the audience of 2,000 at Florida Atlantic University before discoursing for an hour about the party. In addition, the evening underscored a shift in Mr. Gingrich's role. He has continued to step back from the details of running the House and instead seeks to be chief spokesman for what he calls "The Republican Mission for the Next Millennium." *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, in his graduation address at Sidwell Friends School, with his daughter, Chelsea, in the audience: "Indulge your folks if we seem a little sad or we act a little weird. You see, today we are remembering your first day in school and all the triumphs and travails between then and now. Though we have raised you for this moment of departure and we are very proud of you, a part of us longs to hold you once more as we did when you could barely walk, to read to you just one more time 'Goodnight, Moon' or 'Curious George' or 'The Little Engine That Could.'" *(WP)*

Papers Show CIA-Times Cooperation

By Tim Weiner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In June 1954, the publisher of The New York Times privately agreed with the director of the Central Intelligence Agency to keep a Times correspondent out of Guatemala, according to the publisher's personal files, just as the CIA was secretly mounting a coup there.

"I telephoned Allen Dulles and told him that we would comply with their suggestion," reads a memorandum dictated by the publisher, Arthur Hays Sulzberger. The call took place on or about June 3, 1954.

Mr. Dulles, the director, had suggested that the correspondent, Sydney Gruson, was politically suspect and should be kept out of Guatemala.

Unknown to the publisher, the CIA had elaborate plans to overthrow an elected leftist president, Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, and replace him with a rightist military officer, Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas.

Although Mr. Sulzberger later defended Mr. Gruson against the CIA's complaints, he also said he would screen his articles "with a great deal more care than usual," the documents show.

Mr. Sulzberger's files and a newly declassified CIA history of the Guatemalan coup provide new footnotes to the story of how Mr. Gruson, who was based in Mexico City, was spied on by the CIA and ultimately kept out of Guatemala by The Times.

They include more details of Mr. Sulzberger's Cold War contacts with Mr. Dulles than previously published accounts.

The CIA files say the agency had been spying on Mr. Gruson starting at least in 1952. In a search for evidence that Mr. Gruson was politically unsound, a CIA commander in the Guatemala coup, Colonel Albert Haney, "plumbed agency files" in late May 1954, the declassified history says.

Colonel Haney, it says, "found that two years earlier, Gruson had attended parties in Mexico City at which Czechoslovak diplomats had been present."

"He took this evidence to Dulles, and the director passed it on to Arthur Hays Sulzberger."

Three weeks after the coup, on July 20, 1954, Mr. Sulzberger sent Mr. Dulles a letter defending Mr. Gruson as "a good newspaperman who happened upon some stories which the people reporting to you did not like."

"Of course," the letter continued, "now that we have been alerted, I shall watch his work with a great deal more care than usual."

The publisher also sent the director a copy of a memorandum he wrote that day to a Times editor outlining his version of why Mr. Gruson was kept in Mexico City.

Mr. Gruson, who later became a vice chairman and director of The New York Times Co., said: "I always understood that 'Washington' — I didn't know who — got directly in touch with Arthur Hays. I had a reputation with the CIA."

Digs in Guatemala Turn Up Massacres of 36-Year War

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

SAN MARTIN JILOTEPEQUE, Guatemala — At the height of this country's long civil war, travelers dreaded the military checkpoint on the road just south of this town in central Guatemala.

Passengers who lacked proper documents or aroused the suspicion of soldiers for whatever reason were routinely yanked from buses, cars or pickup trucks and never seen again.

Now, thanks to the efforts of archaeologists and anthropologists who normally dig for Mayan antiquities, their fate is finally becoming clear. Barely 90 meters (100 yards) from the dirt road, in a grove of trees surrounding an abandoned pumping station, the scientists are excavating a well from which 35 skeletons have already been recovered.

"Local people tell us this well could be as much as 100 feet deep, and our team hasn't dug down even a quarter of that distance," said Freddy Peccerelli, a leader of the Guatemalan Foundation for Forensic Anthropology, the group carrying out the exhumation.

More than 100,000 people were killed during the 36-year conflict in Guatemala, which ended with the signing of a United Nations-supervised peace last December. Forty thousand more disappeared and are presumed dead.

Relatives of those missing here have been suspicious since the early 1980s of the well and the foul odors that have often wafted from it, but like thousands of others in this country of 10.5 million, they were unable to act.

"We were afraid," said Maria Alberta Alvarez Kapir, 53, a Kakqikel Indian who believes that the remains of her father and four of her brothers may be among those in the well. "They were killing everyone in those days of violence, but there was nothing we could do about it, because there was no law."

Now, with the war finally over, and relatives of the dead and missing hesitantly coming forward, it has become clear that Guatemala is "awash in clandestine cemeteries," according to Ronalth Ochaeta, director of the Roman Catholic Church's human rights office in Guatemala City, the capital.

Forensic scientists say that every time they begin an exhumation, townspeople approach to tell them of three or four other nearby sites that also need to be excavated.

"People have estimated that there are 400 of these clandestine cemeteries spread all over the country, but that is absurd," said Fernando Moscoso Moller, director of the forensic group's office in the capital. "There are many, many more than that, the result of a systematic policy of extermination."

Thus far, 25 clandestine cemeteries have been excavated by the scientists, most of whom studied at universities in the capital, anticipating a lifetime of recovering artifacts from Mayan temples and tombs.

In Rio Negro, a site excavated before the peace agreement was signed, scientists uncovered the remains of more than 100 children and 80 women. At locations in the Peten jungle, they have found skeletons with hands and feet bound together behind their backs, the rope also stretched tightly around the necks — evidence of a form of death by torture that the scientists call, in typically clinical language, "forced self-strangulation."

As Mr. Peccerelli and another anthropologist, Leonel Paiz Diez, dug near the apse of a church, a group of women knelt at the edge of the deepening pit and watched as two skeletons gradually appeared.

One of the women, Maria Chach Ujer, 38, last saw her husband, Victoriano Chach Toc, on Feb. 15, 1982. That day he and five other people were taken to the church by members of the army's civilian auxiliary patrols, supposedly to clear up confusion about their documents.

"It's not fair that my children have had to go hungry and grow up without their father and that I have had to leave them and go to the coast to work in the harvest to make the money to keep us alive," Mrs. Chach said, breaking into tears.

The Guatemalan government has allotted only $50,000 for an official Truth Commission that will examine the worst human rights abuses of the war without naming names or fixing blame.

AMERICAN TOPICS

A Historic Textile Mill Faces the Wrecker's Ball

The turn-of-the-century textile mill in Gastonia, North Carolina, is still an imposing brick structure, seemingly impervious to the ravages of time. But the former Loray Mill plant, once the world's largest textile mill and the site of a violent strike in 1929 that came to symbolize the labor strife then sweeping the South, now faces a wrecker's ball.

Short of a last-minute miracle, its current owner, Firestone Fibers and Textiles, is set to demolish the 600,000-square-foot (54,000-square-meter) factory. More than bricks would be lost, says Mayor Jake Garland, who has tried to organize a rescue.

The mill has a powerful history of international intrigue and class conflict. During the 1929 strike, the city's police chief, Orville Aderholt, was murdered. So was Ella May Wiggins, a union balladeer whose death caused an international uproar. The Communist Party became involved at Loray in an attempt to build a role in the U.S. labor movement.

For some the five-story brick edifice represents a violent past to be forgotten; for others, a place where parents or grandparents made a good living. But those who would preserve the building, perhaps to make it a shop-and-office complex, appear to be losing the battle.

Short Takes

Mary Fasano came from a family of Italian immigrants. When she turned 14, 75 years ago, her parents made her quit school and go to work in a Rhode Island cotton mill. At 69, she finally earned a high school diploma. "I had a terrible inferiority complex" because of the lack of an education, she told the Los Angeles Times. "Then I went to high school, and I felt much better." So much better that she wanted *more*. There was a school up the road from where she and her husband then lived, in Braintree, Massachusetts. So, 17 years ago she enrolled in an extension school, concentrating on classes that related to her Italian culture. And now, at 89, a grandmother of 18, she has her diploma — from Harvard University.

New Hampshire has banned discrimination because of sexual orientation in hiring, housing decisions and public accommodations, becoming the 11th state to offer civil rights protection to gays and lesbians. A similar measure failed in 1994 after it encountered opposition from the Roman Catholic Church. The new measure includes a caveat, approved by the church, that says the state does not approve of any sexual lifestyle "other than the traditional marriage-based family."

Morris Stahl had tried for years to get his wife, Phyllis, to stop smoking. Hiding her cigarettes did no good. Nicotine patches couldn't help her overcome a three-pack-a-day habit. But Mr. Stahl was worried about her health. So he bought space on a billboard near their Pittsburgh home. The message: "Phyllis J. Stahl — Stop Your Smoking! We love you. From your family and friends." When the couple drove by the billboard, Mr. Stahl pointed it out to his wife. "She said, 'God, are you crazy?' She was upset, but that was the reaction I wanted." Did it work? "A lot of my friends asked me where I slept last night," Mr. Stahl said. His reply, "Well, under the billboard."

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Shadow of Burmese Military Looms Behind Buddhist Monks Who Rioted

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

MANDALAY, Burma — This dusty, languorous city was roiled last March, when a peaceful gathering of several thousand monks airing grievances about botched government repairs of an immense golden Buddha turned into a two-evening spasm of violence and vandalism directed against local Muslims.

The mayhem was meant partly as revenge for the reported rape of a Buddhist girl, and it left in its wake at least one death, many injuries and considerable property damage.

Establishing the cause of a disturbance such as the riots of March 16 and 17 is a major challenge in Burma, an isolated nation ruled by a xenophobic military government that rigidly controls the news media, rarely holds open court trials and represses public dissent.

But one possibly telling detail about the riots here has seeped into the accounts of citizens and Western diplomats stationed in Burma, that some of the supposed monks who joined in the vandalism at mosques were wearing army boots and carrying cellular telephones.

This has helped sustain a common suspicion here that Burmese military forces played a role in provoking or carrying out some of the anti-Muslim attacks. There was further suspicion that they did so partly to preserve the idea that only a strong authoritarian hand can keep a lid on the ethnic and religious tensions supposedly boiling below the surface of this outwardly placid society.

Although Burma is overwhelmingly Buddhist, roughly 4 percent of the 48 million population is Muslim and 4 percent is Christian. In addition, the country harbors at least 15 major ethnic groups, many of which have long battled the central government and each other.

According to several diplomats, military leaders typically have dealt with dissent or outbreaks of public violence with crushing "scorched earth" techniques. Ne Win, the general who controlled Burma officially until 1988 and evidently still retains influence with his military successors, began his rule in 1962 by dynamiting the student union at the University of Rangoon, a historic meeting place for dissidents.

Ne Win also ordered his troops, who make up a land army second in size to Vietnam's in Southeast Asia, to fire into crowds protesting economic problems and military rule in 1988. Some student protest leaders' heads were severed. Because monks had played a role in those protests, the military orchestrated a purge of the Buddhist clergy in the early 1990s and today has seeded senior Buddhist ranks with spies, several diplomats said.

The military junta, which calls itself the State Law and Order Restoration Council, has imprisoned hundreds of political dissidents without trial. In the last two weeks alone, to block a meeting in Rangoon, the junta has reportedly detained more than 300 members of the chief opposition party.

Disappearances and "extrajudicial killings" of political dissidents are also orchestrated periodically by the military, according to the most recent U.S. State Department report on human rights here.

When the latest protests erupted in Mandalay, the nation's second-largest city and its seat of power in ancient times, the military responded at first by deploying troops with automatic weapons throughout the city and ordering a tight evening curfew.

On the second evening, some of the troops fired over the heads of the rioters, and the ricocheting bullets killed at least one monk, sources here said. Annual proficiency tests for monks were canceled by the government, and many were ordered home from local monasteries.

More than a month later, the atmosphere remains edgy here and in the capital, Rangoon, where several hundred monks also attacked some mosques.

The center of Mandalay, where there are many mosques, is closely watched by the ploice.

That monks participated in such a riot seems bizarre to a casual observer. The Buddhist faith here promotes compassion and nonviolence, and virtually all males spend time in monasteries as an adolescent rite of passage, when they supposedly are imbued with values that promote peaceful resolution of all grievances.

But sources said many of those who wear a monk's garb are not serious students of the religion. They add that in this instance a long tradition of political activism and even violence by some senior monks carried over to some younger monks.

"Anything could happen here, anything at all," said a Burmese businessman whose clientele includes some senior military leaders.

According to several local sources, the spark that prompted the March riots was a cry from someone in a crowd of monks at the Mahamuni Pagoda at the edge of the city that a Muslim man had raped a Buddhist woman and had gone unpunished. Word of the crime reportedly came just as senior monks were discussing how the military may have mishandled repairs to an immense, 2,000-year-old bronze image of Buddha at the site.

The assault had actually occurred several weeks earlier, may have fallen short of a rape and was apparently resolved satisfactorily by members of the families involved, several sources said. But, after hearing about the crime in a mob, an angry group of young monks stormed from the pagoda to exact revenge on more than a dozen mosques in the downtown area, where they smashed windows, destroyed furniture and burned copies of the Koran.

Firestorm in Australia On 'Stolen Generation'

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

ALICE SPRINGS, Australia — Emily Liddle remembers scrubbing and polishing floors until she could see her face on the dull linoleum squares. Herbie Laughton talks about his nightmares in the spidery cellar where he was left for three days after "pinching a wee bit of jam." Lana Abbott breaks down trying to describe the mother she never saw again after she was snatched away from home at age 4.

These three Alice Springs residents are part of what Australians now call the "stolen generation," as many as 100,000 aboriginal children forcibly removed from their families between 1910 and the early 1970s.

At the time the program was considered to be in the children's best interest, but it had another acknowledged purpose: to wipe out a people.

The children selected were mixed aborigines, usually with white fathers or grandfathers, who were to become part of the white society.

The architects of the plan believed that full-blooded aborigines, after another 50 to 75 more years in their remote desert settlements, would die out from disease and a low birthrate.

They had reason to expect this. Numbers of aborigines had already fallen sharply. For example, in Western Australia in the 1930s the population was estimated at 20,000, down from 60,000 in the 1870s.

Now, after an inquiry, the government's Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission has set off a political firestorm by calling the old policy "genocidal" and urging reparations and establishment of an annual national day of apology.

"Subsequent generations continue to suffer the effects of parents' and grandparents' having been forcibly removed, institutionalized, denied contact with their Aboriginality and in some cases traumatized and abused," the rights panel said in a 689-page report. "Systematic racial discrimination and genocide must not be trivialized, and Australia's obligation under international law to make reparations must not be ignored."

Australia adopted the UN Convention Against Genocide in 1949. The panel found that under the convention, Australia was responsible for rehabilitating victims and compensating not only individuals but also families and communities.

Prime Minister John Howard, who heads a 15-month-old conservative-leaning coalition, rejected what he called the "black armband" view of history, which he said focused exclusively on atonement for past sins and ignored the future.

"Clearly there were injustices done," he said, "and no one should obscure or minimize them." But he added, "Australians of this generation should not be required to accept guilt and blame for past actions and policies over which they had no control."

A number of newspaper editorials agreed. "Guilt will do little for reconciliation," The Northern Territory News told its readers. The editorial complained about "rhetoric and window dressing," saying they would "never provide jobs and improve Aborigines' living conditions."

The Australian, a national daily, and other journals said that although the actions might have been paternalistic and cruel, people carrying out the so-called Native Welfare Acts were motivated by good will.

"No doubt they were," said Sir Ronald Wilson, the commission's president. "But this isn't relevant to the genocide finding. Genocide is not the attempt to destroy an individual. Genocide is the attempt to destroy a people, a culture."

Long before the white colonization of Australia began in 1788, the indigenous peoples known as aborigines had established their own cultures in what were largely nomadic societies. Aborigines go back at least 60,000 years. Anthropologists have documented more than 400 aboriginal languages. After the repression of the last 200 years, few are spoken today.

Mr. Howard has ruled out government compensation and blocked an official parliamentary apology, which he feels could impede the government in fighting compensation claims in the courts.

In contrast, Kim Beazley, leader of the opposition Labor Party, is pressing for both compensation and a national apology. He calls the removals "a matter of immense national shame."

With aborigines numbering between 400,000 and 500,000, or only 2 to 3 percent of Australia's 18 million people, the prime minister's attitude has done little harm to his standing.

One survey by the Newspoll organization has pegged his approval rating at 42 percent, up five percentage points in the final two weeks of May, while Mr. Beazley's rating dropped six points, to 38 percent.

The same poll found the country divided on the issue of apology. Fifty percent said one was warranted. Forty percent said none was justified and 10 percent were undecided.

Apology or no, requests for compensation have flooded the courts.

One hurdle, said David Dalrymple, a lawyer for aborigines in Darwin, is the statute of limitations, which in most of the states and territories is six years. Yet courts have discretion to extend the time, and certain actions are beyond the scope of the statute anyway.

Mr. Dalrymple said, "I'm confident the petitions will be successful ultimately."



Jason Reed/Reuters

BLUR OF OARS IN HONG KONG AND FLOODING IN CHINA — A dragon boat team heading for the finish line in Hong Kong's Chai Wan harbor. The festival attracted 1,300 paddlers from 18 countries. In China, meanwhile, residents had to wade in Changsha after flash flooding in Hunan Province killed at least 30 people.

U.S. and Japan Set To Explain New Pact

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan and the United States decided Sunday that they would quickly send representatives to China and other Asian nations to explain new security arrangements that would give Tokyo its highest military profile since World War II.

Japan's enhanced military role in the region, announced by American and Japanese officials in Honolulu on Saturday, set off tremors in Japan and in Asian nations that suffered under Tokyo's World War II occupation.

Japanese worried the new role might breach their pacifist constitution; China was concerned it was aimed at containing its growing economic and military power, and some Asian nations saw the new ties as a sign of rising Japanese militarism.

The arrangements were revealed in an interim report on six months of talks to review the 1960 U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, the basis of Washington's defense policy in Asia.

It was agreed that Japanese airfields could be used by U.S. warplanes in the event of a conflict, and that Japan could carry out minesweeping duties and more in-depth intelligence gathering. Japan's peacekeeping duties will also be increased.

Tokyo held out against having to participate in direct combat in an armed conflict in Asia or elsewhere. A final report on the agreement will be given in November.

A top Chinese military officer, Xiong Guangkai, said the guidelines represented continued Cold War-era thinking. In a bid to ease Chinese concerns, top officials from Japan's Foreign Ministry and Defense Agency are to arrive in Beijing on Monday to explain the views of Washington and Tokyo. The United States plans a similar diplomatic mission to Asian nations, including a visit by a top official to Beijing.



Ignacio Fraber-Pirez

BRIEFLY

Pakistani Leader Cleared in Death

KARACHI — A Pakistani judicial tribunal has exonerated President Farooq Leghari of involvement in the killing of Murtaza Bhutto, the estranged brother of former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, an official said Sunday.

The tribunal's report, made public Sunday, rejected Miss Bhutto's allegation that her brother's murder was a conspiracy hatched by Mr. Leghari to dislodge her government, the official said.

Mr. Leghari dismissed Miss Bhutto's government on Nov. 5 on disputed charges of corruption and misrule. *(Reuters)*

South to Deliver Food to North Korea

SEOUL — South Korea will deliver food aid to the North beginning Thursday under the first direct agreement between the Red Cross societies of the Cold War rivals, local media reported Sunday.

The Hankook Ilbo said the North Korean Red Cross had agreed to accept last Monday's offer by Seoul to deliver 11,200 metric tons of food from June 12 to 19 via China.

The Red Cross societies of the two Koreas signed an agreement last month in Beijing to ship 50,000 tons of food aid, mostly corn, to the North by the end of July. *(Reuters)*

Cambodian Search For Briton Fails

PHNOM PENH — King Norodom Sihanouk told the family of a missing British mine clearance expert on Sunday that his attempts to obtain information on the case from Khmer Rouge rebels had failed.

King Sihanouk expressed his regrets in a letter to Betty Howes, mother of the kidnapping victim, Christopher Howes.

"I have done my utmost, through several messages addressed to the Khmer Rouge leadership, to obtain a proper answer on the whereabouts of Mr. Howes, yet the Khmer Rouge refuse to acknowledge that they captured your son," King Sihanouk wrote. *(Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

Fidel Ramos, president of the Philippines, pledging a peaceful transfer of power to his successor after presidential elections in next May: "When we hold national and local elections next year ... the world will witness the orderly transfer of power from this administration to a new one." *(Reuters)*

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هكذا من الأصل

39 Hindu Worshipers Die in Fire at Temple

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

THANJAVUR, India — Dozens of Hindu worshipers died when a fire broke out in an 11th-century temple in southern India, stampeding panic-stricken devotees, the authorities said Sunday.

The police in Thanjavur, 320 kilometers (200 miles) southwest of Madras, the capital of Tamil Nadu state, said 37 bodies had been recovered after the blaze on the eve of a major Hindu celebration in the historic temple town. Two more victims died later in a hospital, they said.

They added that 90 people were injured, 44 of them seriously, in the disaster Saturday evening.

Chief Minister M. Karunanidhi of Tamil Nadu said the fire was caused by firecrackers that fell on a tent in the temple complex, where several thousand had assembled to witness preparations for a prayer service. The authorities said most of the victims were trampled when the crowd tried to escape the flames that engulfed the tent, which was made of palm leaves.

Witnesses said there was only one exit and many people were prevented from leaving by barricades set up to control the crowd.

Brihadeeswara, known as "Big Temple," was built in the 11th century by the Hindu king Rajaraja Chola. It has been classified as a world architectural monument by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Witnesses said there was little damage to the temple as the fire and stampede occurred between the outer wall and the inner sanctum.

All India Radio noted that the accident was the latest in a series of fires at religious events, citing a blaze during a pilgrimage at Mecca in April in which 343 Muslim pilgrims died and a fire at a Hindu religious gathering in eastern India in February, in which 204 people died.

An official said Sunday that the families of the 39 who died would each be given 100,000 rupees (about $2,700) by the government. Such awards are common after disasters in India, and indicate no admission of responsibility on the government's part. *(Reuters, AP)*

هكذا من الأصل

For Italy, Albania Holds A Lesson in Diplomacy

As Tirana Vote Nears, Relations Are Tense

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

ROME — Two embarrassing episodes have given Italian diplomacy in Albania a black eye, self-inflicted at a critical moment in the sensitive relationship between the countries that face each other across a narrow stretch of the Adriatic Sea.

First, Italy had to recall its longtime ambassador to Albania because of damaging things he reportedly said in a taped conversation, a transcript of which was printed in a newspaper there. Then last weekend, his successor's appointment was withdrawn within 48 hours of its announcement because of comments he reportedly made to an Italian newspaper.

Only three weeks remain before Albanian elections considered crucial for restoring stability to a country that teetered on the edge of anarchy in March, after people revolted following the collapse of several get-rich-quick investment schemes. Reports of new violence come each day, casting a long shadow over an already shaky democratic process.

For example, Albania's state-controlled television reported Wednesday that a hand grenade was thrown at a rally for President Sali Berisha outside the capital, Tirana. That report came two days after 20 people were wounded by a bomb at a cafe in Tirana that was owned and frequented by ranking members of the opposition Socialist Party.

The violence is a major concern for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which under the leadership of the former Austrian chancellor, Franz Vranitzky, has undertaken to monitor the June 29 elections and try to keep them free of the fraud that clouded Mr. Berisha's victory in a vote in May 1996.

But Italy also has a lot at stake in the voting, including its own credibility as an international crisis manager.

In the early days of the crisis, Italy, faced with an influx of 16,000 Albanian refugees, took a lead role in trying to drum up a common European policy. It failed to get full support from its northern partners, but was given the command of a 6,500-troop multinational force that was deployed in April under a limited UN mandate.

For that reason, and because of the legacy of the occupation of Albania by Italy's Fascist government before World War II, the mission has been viewed here and abroad as a test of Italy's military and diplomatic leadership.

While the Italian military performance generally gets good marks, the embarrassment over the ambassadors is seen as evidence of Italy's difficulty in coping with its new responsibilities.

"The real problem is that this is the first time we are taking the lead in an international crisis, and because of our long tradition of following in the wake of others, we have discovered that we lack a proper decision-making structure," said Franco Venturini, a commentator on foreign affairs for the newspaper Corriere della Sera. "The result is that we have not had a solid agreement on policy right from the beginning."

What made the fiasco of the ambassadors so embarrassing was that their reported comments — denied in both cases — reflected the real splits that have beset Italy's policy toward Albania, principally on relations with Mr. Berisha.

The departing ambassador, Paolo Foresti, was quoted by the Albanian opposition newspaper Independent as urging a top Berisha ally to undercut a pre-election accord negotiated by Mr. Vranitzky.

His successor, Manfredo Incisa di Camerana, was quoted by the Italian newspaper *La Repubblica* as saying that Mr. Foresti himself had a history of political involvement.

Ever since Albania emerged in 1990 from the isolation imposed by its longtime Communist rulers, Italy has taken a close interest in its neighbor. Italian businesses moved into the nation, and Italian political leaders soon took up positions on its politics, with rightist leaders favoring Mr. Berisha's Democratic Party and leftists showing more sympathy for the Socialist opposition.

The recent appointment of Franco Angioni, a former commander of Italian troops in Lebanon, to head an intergovernmental task force on Albania based in Rome, is widely seen as a way of straightening out the mixed signals coming out of Rome in recent weeks.

But foreign and Italian analysts said the appointment was also a recognition that Italian involvement with Albania is not likely to end soon after the June elections.

One foreign diplomat said, "The appointment of General Angioni is a sign that the Italians are coming to grips with the fact that the burden is going to be theirs for a long time."



NO MORE BOUNCE — A team of Royal Engineer reservists recovering a "bouncing bomb" from the beach at Reculver, southeast England. The beach was a main site for testing the bombs during World War II. The best-known bouncing bomb was known as Upkeep, used against German dams.

Gibraltar Seeks Help From UN Panel

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS — The much-maligned, 30-year-old General Assembly decolonization committee, which has stubbornly refused demands to vote itself out of existence now that the age of empire is over, has found a champion in the chief minister of Gibraltar, Peter Caruana.

Mr. Caruana, a British-trained barrister and the British colony's elected government leader, has turned to the decolonization committee, which is now in session here, because he believes that the case of Gibraltar has been shunted aside in the European Union, where the two nations that claim it, Britain and Spain, are members.

"There are 17 territories still before the committee," Mr. Caruana said in an interview before making a speech to the panel Friday. "Why the decolonization process, which started in the 1960s, is down to 17 cases is that they are all exceptional for one reason or the other."

Most of the 17 do not want independence, which is one of the reasons the committee, dominated by Third World nations, is often criticized as a costly irrelevance.

The 17 territories still listed as colonies by the committee are American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, East Timor, the Falklands, Gibraltar, Guam, Montserrat, New Caledonia, Pitcairn, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos, St. Helena, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Western Sahara.

Gibraltar's residents rejected independence in a 1967 referendum supervised by the United Nations. Nor do its 30,000 people want to be returned to Spain, as Hong Kong will be to China at the end of this month under very different circumstances. Gibraltar was seized from Spain in 1704 by a British-Dutch force, and the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht, which ended the War of Spanish Succession, formalized British sovereignty "in perpetuity."

Mr. Caruana's goal, which he will discuss next month with Britain's new foreign secretary, Robin Cook, is to forge a new relationship with Britain not unlike that enjoyed by the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands of Jersey and Guernsey — both crown dependencies.

Mr. Caruana said that Gibraltar needed to modernize its constitution to remove some of the last vestiges of colonialism.

The decolonization committee has no power to change Gibraltar's status; it can only draw attention to areas of concern in its annual resolution to the General Assembly. But Mr. Caruana sees it as a valuable forum for publicizing his case, and possibly bringing some pressure to bear on Spain and on those in Britain who might consider giving the Spanish more of a voice in Gibraltar's affairs.

Gibraltar — 3.5 square miles (9 square kilometers) of rocky peninsula that marks the entrance to the Mediterranean — is all but enclosed by Spain, which has never reconciled itself to British control.

Mr. Caruana said that Spain had used its power to harass Gibraltar, barring sea and air travel between the two territories, refusing to recognize Gibraltar's telephone area code and blocking any action in the European Union that might diminish Spain's claim to the territory.

Mr. Caruana is asking the decolonization committee not only to reaffirm the territory's general right of self-determination, but also to ensure that right in the future by excluding it from a provision in the committee's charter that can break up an existing nation if it is invoked.

Gibraltar fears that Spain will accept only one possible change in the colony's status: reversion to Spanish rule.

Mr. Caruana said that the people of Gibraltar must be more involved in deciding their fate.

The European Union has treated the issue as one that should be resolved between the governments of Spain and Britain.

BRIEFLY

Swiss Voters Reject Ban on Arms Sales

GENEVA — Swiss voters on Sunday rejected a proposal to ban weapons exports, according to the Socialist Party, which initiated the referendum.

"The opponents managed to create a climate of fear by exaggerating the number of jobs threatened," the party said.

Along with the Greens and religious and pacifist groups, the Socialists wanted to ban the export of war materiel and products that can be put to military use. *(AFP)*

U.S. Rejects Wolf

WASHINGTON — Markus Wolf, who directed East Germany's foreign spy service for 34 years, has been refused a visa to visit the United States for a book tour.

Mr. Wolf was barred on the grounds that as head of the Ministry of State Security, or Stasi, he ordered or abetted terrorist acts.

Last week, a court in Germany convicted Mr. Wolf on three counts of kidnapping dating to the 1950s and '60s. He received a suspended sentence. *(NYT)*

Danish Biker War

LISELEJE, Denmark — A Bandidos motorcycle gang member was killed and three were wounded Saturday, when a man jumped from a car and started shooting outside a restaurant.

It was the latest round of violence in a war between the Bandidos and Hells Angels in Denmark and other parts of Scandinavia. *(AP)*

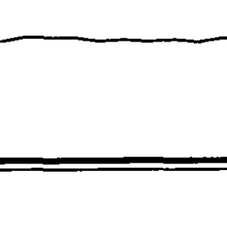
The EU This Week:

International Herald Tribune

Significant events in the European Union this week:

- EU finance ministers meet in Luxembourg on Monday. The meeting is intended to give final approval to a stability pact enforcing budget discipline after the introduction of a single currency.
- Prime Minister Lionel Jospin, President Jacques Chirac and Chancellor Helmut Kohl meet in Poitiers, France, on Friday for the semiannual meeting of the French and German governments.

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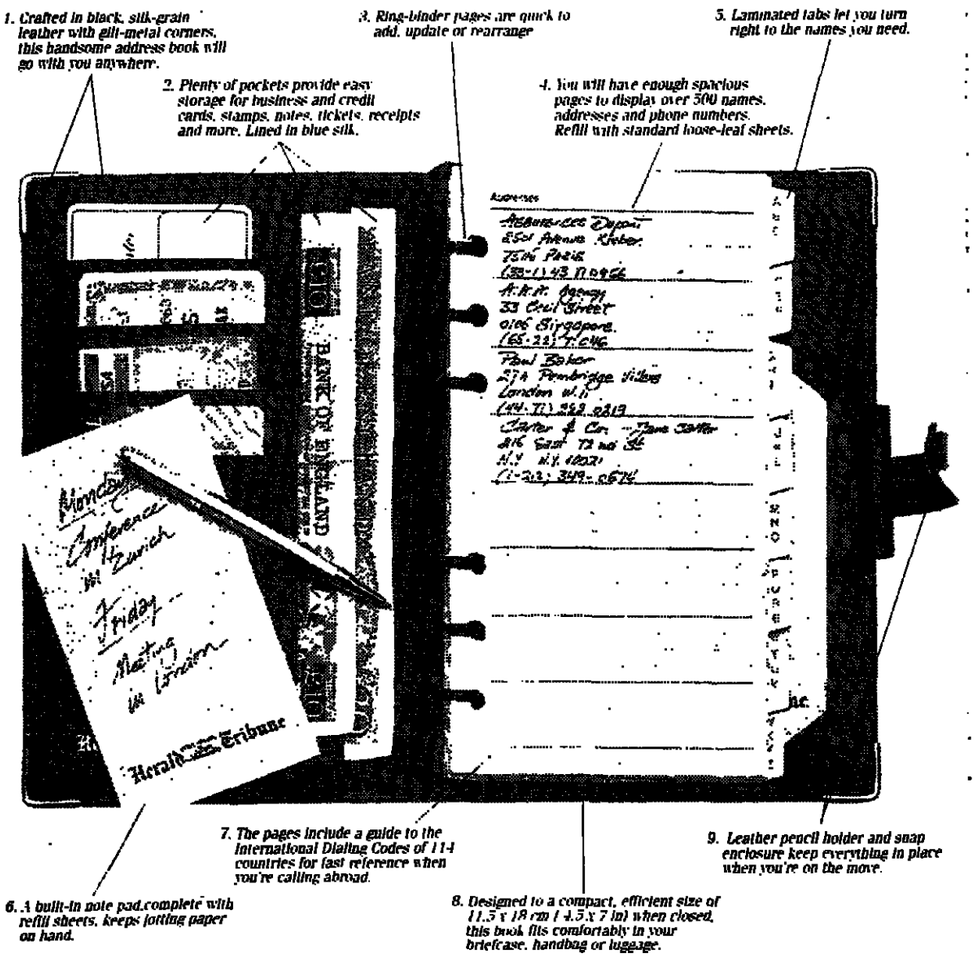
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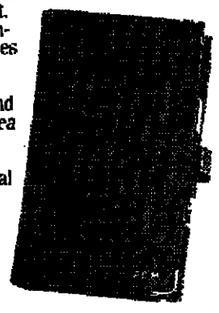
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INTERNATIONAL

Gaullist Dream Fades Away With Chirac's Loss of Election and Face

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

PARIS — Gaullism is as much a feeling as an idea. Its components include a visceral French patriotism that has often spilled over into anti-Americanism, a strong belief in the state, a Bonapartist flirtation with authoritarianism and a dash of rebellious bloody-mindedness that holds the dry rules of economics and market forces in contempt.

Variously configured, Gaullism has survived at the center of French politics, embodied by the office of the president itself, which was tailored to Charles de Gaulle's wishes in the Fifth Republic's constitution of 1958. The idea was that he should stand above the parliamentary mayhem that sapped the Fourth Republic and serve as what he called the "guide and rallying point" of the nation.

If last week was not the week Gaullism died, it was certainly one that caused the general to turn in his grave. His office was diminished, perhaps irremediably, by the blunders of a Gaullist president, Jacques Chirac, who put his personal authority on the line by calling early parliamentary elections only to see a coalition of Socialists and Communists sweep to power.

The extraordinary sight of the Socialist leader, Lionel Jospin, standing alone on the steps of the president's Elysee Palace last Monday and announcing his own appointment as prime minister said much about the way France has changed.

It is the president who names the prime minister; traditionally, it is also the president's office that announces the appointment. But as the weekly L'Express observed, Mr. Jospin has become "a second president." So he did his own honors.

NEWS ANALYSIS

At a deeper level the roots of Gaullism were sapped by the election's demonstration that the extreme-rightist National Front was now strong enough, with 15 percent of the vote, to hold the moderate right to ransom.

Gaullism emerged, with the Free France movement in 1940, to confront the fascism of Nazi-controlled Vichy. It re-emerged in 1958 to defeat the fascist currents in the French military and society that had been brought to fever-pitch by the Algerian war.

It appears, however, to have been brought to its knees in 1997 by the neofascism of the National Front leader, Jean-Marie Le Pen, an embittered veteran of the Algerian conflict.

"Gaullism's defeat lies in its failure to drive back the extreme right," wrote Jean-Marie Colombani, the editor of Le Monde. "The Gaullists would have survived if they had known how to stave off the threat of neofascism."

Mr. Le Pen's message is simple enough. He is a racist and has described the Holocaust as a mere "detail" of World War II. With more than 3 million people unemployed, 12.8 percent of the work force, his solution is to throw out more than 3 million French immigrants.

Beyond this blunt plan, he has exploited everything, from globalization to French plans to join a common European currency called the euro in 1999, to suggest that Gallic sovereignty and history is about to be washed away in an undifferentiated tide of American technology and German monetarism — a tide that the Gaullist president, Mr. Chirac, is too feeble to resist.

In so doing, he has stolen the Gaullists' patriotic thunder, destroyed their dike against the far right and propelled his party from less than 1 percent of the vote in 1981 to a position as the arbiter of the French right's fate. It was the National Front's decision not to give broad support to the Gaullists in the second round of voting last Sunday that ensured Mr. Chirac's defeat.

A central irony of the situation is that de Gaulle favored European unity precisely to offset France's postwar decline and constitute it once more as a power allied with Germany; and Francois Mitterrand, Mr. Chirac's Socilaist predecessor and a Gaullist in all but name, pursued the same objective.

Yet, it is Europe, in the end, that has undermined the Gaullist message by exposing it to the taunt that the general's patriotism has now been betrayed. Indeed, nothing could be further from the spirit of Gaullism than the talk of budget deficits, convergence criteria and the like that is the background drone of the euro's gestation.

In an impassioned protest, the writer Denis Tillinac, a friend of Mr. Chirac's, expressed horror last week at the way Gaullism had been betrayed by the growing hold of technocrats on politics.

"Gaullism," Mr. Tillinac said, "is a particular eroticism, plebeian, sentimental and situated at the fluctuating frontier of Bonapartism, populism and anarchism. You can exalt a Gaullist by calling on him to fight a German (once upon a time), a Communist, a Socialist, the powerful and the rich. You cannot provoke an erection by calling on him to combat budget deficits or satisfy the theology of central bankers."

Such fervor may sound mad or dangerous or both. But it is there in the angry French mood. And although apparently moribund, Gaullism still has the power to contribute to the peculiarity of French politics.

For while the right moved right in the United States and Britain, allowing the left of Bill Clinton and Tony Blair to occupy the center, the Gaullist attachment to the state and rejection of market reform encouraged the Socialists to keep further to the left, to distinguish themselves.

"The right can't let go of the state, so the left stays left," said Ezra Suleiman, a professor of international relations at Princeton University.

Michel Lussault, a political scientist, said that as long as the 69-year-old Mr. Le Pen was there, no alliance between the Gaullists and the National Front was possible. "After Le Pen, we could gradually see a rehabilitation of the National Front, along the lines of what the former fascists have done in Italy."

In that case, he added, a loose alliance of the right might eventually emerge. Without it, Gaullism looks permanently orphaned in the age of European integration. France does not want number-crunching and American recipes for growth; it wants to dream a little, however treacherous its illusions. That was the message of the Socialist victory and the Gaullist defeat.

Auditors to Start Work In Switzerland Looking For Holocaust Funds

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Teams from three major U.S. accounting firms will move into 10 Swiss banks this week to begin an independent inquiry into funds that may have belonged to Holocaust victims.

The Volker commission, empowered to carry out the investigation, called for its findings, including the names of the original holders of the dormant accounts, to be widely disseminated.

At a meeting of the commission in Jerusalem last week, five banks were selected for a pilot audit of the accounts, while five others will be audited on their record-keeping methods and archives. Once this process has been completed, the audit will be extended to all of Switzerland's nearly 500 banks, the commission says.

Paul Volker, the former chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve who heads the commission, said in Geneva last week that he hoped the audit would be completed by the end of next year.

The Swiss Banking Association said in 1995 that it had identified 774 unclaimed accounts from the Holocaust-era, with assets of about $32 million at current rates. But a source close to the commission said the number of dormant accounts was "dramatically higher."

The audit, paid for by the Swiss Banking Association, will be carried out by Price Waterhouse, KPMG Peat Marwick and Arthur Andersen.

They will investigate accounts at Credit Suisse, Swiss Bank Corporation, Spar und Leihkasse Berne, Bank Cantonale Vaudoise and a private bank in Geneva, Pictet & Cie.

Elan Steinberg, executive director of the World Jewish Congress, said the decision made at the Jerusalem meeting to conduct a "forensic audit" of bank archives was equally significant.

"They will look for gaps that may be in the archival material and what the policies were with respect to keeping records," he said. "They will see if there are indications that records were improperly disposed of. This happens against the background of the revelations last January that the Union Bank of Switzerland was shredding documents. Perhaps coincidentally, Union Bank of Switzerland was named as one of the five banks in this audit."

The others are Bank Baumann, the Cantonale Bank de Geneve, Bank Julius Baer and Saint Gallische Kantonal Bank, Mr. Steinberg said.

The World Jewish Congress has three representatives on the Volker committee, as does the Swiss banking industry.

At the Jerusalem meeting, the commission decided to recommend that a mechanism be set up to allow individuals to file claims to accounts they feel are rightfully theirs. Mr. Volker called on Switzerland to put aside its hermetic bank secrecy regulations to allow the names of the holders of dormant accounts to be posted on the Internet and published in newspapers and magazines.

Mr. Steinberg said toll-free telephone numbers would be set up to handle inquiries. He said that people could also make prior claims, and that investigators would try to link them to accounts as they are uncovered.

Mr. Steinberg said the claims mechanism would replace the ombudsman appointed by the Swiss Bankers Association.

The World Jewish Congress also set guidelines for the disbursement of a 265-million-Swiss-franc humanitarian fund created by Swiss banks and industries. Mr. Steinberg said funds would be allocated "on the basis of objective measures of need rather than on subjective measures of suffering."

"First priority will be given to the so-called double victims — those survivors in Eastern or Central Europe who have never received compensation."



Bishops waiting Sunday for the arrival of Pope John Paul II, who celebrated Mass in Krakow, Poland.

Bishops Expect Pope to Visit Poland Again

Reuters

KRAKOW, Poland — Pope John Paul II, who drew a crowd of more than a million people at a Mass on Sunday, was in good form and may visit Poland again, his spokesman said.

"I refuse to accept the notion that this is the Pope's last trip to Poland," Joaquin Navarro-Valls, the chief Vatican spokesman, said at a news conference.

Bishop Tadeusz Pieronek, secretary of the Polish bishops' conference, also said there were indications that the 77-year-old Pope would visit his native country again. The pontiff has received several invitations to return next year.

Mr. Navarro-Valls said the trip through the land of his youth was an "extraordinary" experience for the Pope.

"He is living through a lot of memories," the spokesman said, adding that the Pope was full of "intellectual curiosity" about where his country was heading.

The Pope, who has had several health problems in recent years, appeared in relatively good form as he presided at a three-hour Mass for a crowd that the police estimated at more than 1.5 million people.

"The Pope has held up perfectly well," Mr. Navarro-Valls said, adding that "there are no signs of any particular problems."

"I'm not saying that the Pope in 1997 is the same as he was in 1978 when he was elected, but he shows he has the capacity to do the work," Mr. Navarro-Valls added, suggesting that 11 days on the road in Poland were perhaps less tiring than 16-hour days spent mostly behind a desk at the Vatican.

The crowd Sunday was the biggest of the trip so far. A sea of people turned out to see the Pope at the Blonia meadows in Krakow, the city where he lived for more than 20 years as priest, bishop and cardinal.

Speaking in a strong voice, the pontiff told the pilgrims that now that they had regained freedom after nearly half a century of communism they should use it to spread love and truth.

Thousands of banners went up in the 48-hectare (119-acre) field as the Pope was driven through the crowd in his glass-topped vehicle.

He told the crowd that 10 years ago "we had before us the problem of the discovery of freedom."

Prime Minister Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz, a former Communist, said later that he had told the Pope that he "should be full of optimism, because we will cope with the problems that we have."

At the Mass the Pope canonized Queen Jadwiga, who died in 1399 at the age of 25 after helping to spread Christianity to neighboring countries.

EMU: *Kohl Is Adamant*

Continued from Page 1

plan for revaluing the Bundesbank's gold and currency stocks to help to plug a shortfall of at least 19 billion marks ($11 billion) in his 1997 budget.

Economists predict that slow economic growth and high jobless rates would mean that Germany would fail to meet the Maastricht criteria as Mr. Waigel interprets them. Mr. Waigel promised earlier that Germany would qualify without tricks.

"You will see, Germany will make the deficit criteria," he said at a weekend meeting of the junior wing of his Christian Social Union, Bavarian sister party to Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats.

Further signs of discontent in Germany about currency union emerged.

A poll in Focus magazine said 82 percent of Germans surveyed in an IRNA poll said they wanted monetary union delayed if member countries could not meet entry criteria strictly.

■ French Aide Urges Flexibility

Alan Friedman of the International Herald Tribune reported from Rome:

France intends to formally request that the Maastricht single-currency criteria be interpreted in a flexible manner, according to Mr. Estier, the aide to Prime Minister Lionel Jospin.

Mr. Estier, majority leader of the Socialists in the French Senate, said in a television interview Friday from Rome, "We hope for a truly genuine economic government that can act as a counterweight to the power of the central banks, in order to achieve an equilibrium that has not been respected so far.

"This will probably mean a much more flexible interpretation of the Maastricht treaty criteria, which so far have been interpreted in a far too Draconian and rigorous manner."

When asked to comment on what Germany's current difficulties would mean for the single currency, Mr. Estier said, "They mean we need a more flexible interpretation of the criteria."

He added that "what is happening in Germany right now is taking us in that direction."

Germany's difficulties, he said, "mean that we must leave behind the accounting concept of the criteria and go toward a more political interpretation."

U.S. Cancels Contract With Harvard Over Alleged Abuses in Russia

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government has canceled a $14 million contract with Harvard University after allegations that two senior American economic advisers to the Russian government had abused their positions in Russia for private financial gain.

The decision by the U.S. Agency for International Development effectively ends a program that had been the centerpiece of U.S. assistance efforts to Russia since the collapse of communism in 1991. For seven years, Harvard economists have been part of the team advising the Russian government on its transition from a socialist economy to the free market.

A team of Harvard economists, led by Jeffrey Sachs, helped Russian leaders draw up a sweeping privatization program and advised them how to establish Western-style capital markets. The agency already has spent about $43 million on the Harvard program and had a further $14 million earmarked.

The AID decision followed an investigation by its inspector-general's office into the activities of two consultants, Jonathan Hay and Andrei Shleifer, who ran the Moscow branch of the Harvard Institute for International Development. U.S. officials accused the pair of investing in the Russian bond market and using associates to set up mutual fund operations in Russia.

"They used their positions to engage in private activities," said Donald Pressley, deputy assistant administrator of the AID. "This gives people the wrong impression, and left us with no choice but to withdraw funding from the Harvard operation."

The Russian government has said it had full confidence in the two consultants, who are close associates of the deputy prime minister, Anatoli Chubais.

At a news conference last month, Mr. Chubais expressed anger at how the U.S. government and Harvard handled the controversy, and suggested that the researchers might have been the victims of a conspiracy by people "opposed to radical reform in Russia."

There are few effective restrictions in Russia against government officials' using their positions for private gain.

According to officials at the AID, Mr. Chubais was the recipient of an AID grant worth $14,400 in 1996. He terminated his work for the agency after President Boris Yeltsin chose him to run his re-election campaign.

The AID officials said they had been alerted early this year of possible conflicts of interest in the Moscow office of the Harvard Institute. Mr. Shleifer's wife, Nancy Zimmerman, owner of a U.S.-based hedge fund, was alleged to have used staff and office space paid for by the U.S. government for her investment business.

Mr. Shleifer and Mr. Hay have denied any improprieties. Their lawyer, Michael Butler, said that both consultants had followed all government rules and that Ms. Zimmerman had paid for all the work done in connection with her investments.

The World Bank, meanwhile, said Friday that it had ordered an audit of a $4 million loan to the Russian Federal Securities Commission. The loan, intended to help Russia develop capital markets, was managed by the Institute for a Law-Based Economy, which was co-founded by Harvard and run in part by Mr. Hay.

Kohl Aide Denies That Coalition Is Breaking Up

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's office denied a Sunday newspaper report that his long-standing coalition with the Free Democrats was in deep trouble and that the chancellor was struggling to keep it together.

A government spokesman said a report in Welt am Sonntag, which quoted an internal Chancellery memo as saying a breakup of the coalition was possible, was completely invented.

The chancellor's spokesman also denied that Mr. Kohl was holding talks to try to prevent the Free Democrats from leaving the governing group.

On Saturday, a spokesman for the Free Democrats denied reports that the party had threatened to leave the coalition if it insisted on raising taxes to help get Germany's finances in shape for Europe's single currency.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel said Saturday that he would not resort to raising taxes this year to help make up a shortfall of at least 19 billion Deutsche marks ($11 billion) in his 1997 budget, but said he could not rule out increases for 1998.

The Free Democrats' honorary chairman, Otto Lambsdorff, told German television he was convinced that the coalition would not collapse, but stressed that his party would not agree to tax increases.

"Higher taxes would be irresponsible because they would just lead to higher unemployment," he said.

He added that cuts in government spending — the Free Democrat's favored solution to Bonn's financial problems — were needed not only to help plug budget gaps in 1997, but also to avoid a similar budget crisis next year.

DARKNESS: *State of the Russian Soul Can Be Seen in the Despair of Its Hospital Wards*

Continued from Page 1

said Alexander Prokhanov, the extremist editor of the newspaper Zavtra and the intellectual leader of the nationalist opposition. To him and his allies, the figures reflect the economic changes of the Yeltsin era.

"How many have to die before we realize what is going on here?" he said.

Most demographers say the slide began long ago and was covered up by inconsistent and contradictory statistics. Whatever the reasons, the figures for the last five years are worse than ever: The mortality rate for Russian men of 40 to 49 was 16.3 per 1,000 in 1995, 77 percent higher than in 1990, when it was 9.2.

Even the good news is hard to take: Life expectancy for men may actually have risen slightly in 1996 from the previous year — simply because the most vulnerable young people have already died. The raw number of sick children, appallingly high by any standard, appears lower this year only because so few children have been born over the past several years.

"It has become an issue of ethics, of morality and of politics," said Valeri Yelizarov, a demographer at Moscow State University. "No society can survive such patterns for long. What bothers me most is how people assume it is inevitable, part of the Russian male mentality. Russian men have always had an indifference to their health. But it has to stop or the consequences will be too awful to predict."

Soon after Dostoyevsky noted the "Russian disease," demographers carried out the nation's first major census and projected that by this time the population would be 400 million. Instead, it is 147.5 million, and the most recent report to Mr. Yeltsin suggests that if new health and education initiatives are not adopted soon, the population of Russia will decrease by as much as 30 million in the next 50 years.

The implications of such change are stark. Of the 3.5 million people under age 60 who died in Russia over the last five years — a figure with parallels in modern history only during vast famines or prolonged wars — most have been working-age people, who are desperately needed to help lift Russia from its depression.

In 1940, working-age people accounted for 40 percent of the population, and the elderly, 8 percent. Now the figure for the elderly is triple that proportion, nearly 24 percent, while that for working-age people has been halved.

And there is no sign of relief. Despite a slight rise in life expectancy, the Russian population fell by 480,000 last year, the steepest such decline in any year since World War II, according to state statistics.

"You do have to ask yourself how long can this go on," said Carl Haub, a demographer with the Population Reference Bureau in Washington. Russia's low birth rate — only Italy and Spain have lower ones — is a clear reflection, he said, of a lack of optimism for the future among Russians.

"You keep expecting it to turn around and it doesn't," he said.

IRELAND: *Opposition, Just Short of Majority, Is Expected to Form New Government*

Continued from Page 1

and billboards around the country were decorated with tens of thousands of larger-than-life portrait posters showing the newly shorn Mr. Ahern looping his right index finger around the point of his chin, a Dublin Hamlet, an Irish version of Le Penseur.

But there was not much the handlers could do about his strong Dublin accent. Mr. Ahern has acknowledged that he has trouble pronouncing "th," and recalled how, when he became finance minister in 1992, he struggled with the phrase "economic growth."

He is considered a tough negotiator, and as a minister in a former government, arranged a national anti-inflation wage agreement with the country's strong labor unions.

"Negotiating with Bertie," a union leader was quoted as saying, "is like playing handball with a haystack. Nothing comes back." David Norris, a senator and principal advocate of gay rights in Ireland, said, "Bertie Ahern is a decent and honorable person."

Mr. Ahern, something of a liberal in a party with many conservatives, was not hurt by scurrilous leaflets spread around Dublin telling voters that he is separated from his wife and lives with another woman, which he does not deny.

He is a professional accountant with a degree from University College Dublin, second in national prestige only to Trinity College.

"I led this country out of the mess we were in the 1980s," he said of the labor agreement. "Some people say I'm too peaceful, the other side says I'm too harsh," he said in an interview. "I'm a good conciliator, a good negotiator, a good bridgemaker because I came up through the people system."

He is also considered "green," or pro-Roman Catholic, on the subject of the sectarian conflict in the British province of Northern Ireland. Gerry Adams, the president of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, favored his election as prime minister.

Mr. Ahern said however, that he would not seek the support of Sinn Fein's newly elected member of Parliament, Caoimhghin O'Caolin, in forming a new government. Mr. O'Caolin will be the first Sinn Fein member to take a seat in the Parliament since Ireland won independence from Britain in 1922.

"Sinn Fein have done well in three elections," Mr. Ahern said, referring to the party's recent gains in Ireland and Northern Ireland. "Now they have to prove their peace strategy." He said he planned to meet Mr. Adams this week to discuss the North.

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Afraid and Isolated, Sierra Leone Totters on Edge of Anarchy

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone — Nearly two weeks after impoverished soldiers seized power in this West African capital, Freetown is paralyzed, isolated and fearful.

Government offices, banks and most shops are closed. So is the airport, which is held by troops from Nigeria. Roads to the hinterlands are barred by young men at checkpoints who wave guns and often demand money. Gasoline is running low and people worry about how much fuel oil remains to generate electricity.

With many of its farming villages burned or abandoned during a previous civil war, Sierra Leone relies on shiploads of rice, wheat and commeal for food. But no ship has docked since the coup, and prices for such staples have doubled in Freetown's markets.

Since the coup, a group of rural guerrilla fighters has joined the soldiers in a volatile alliance. The coup-makers contend the elected government that ruled for 14 months was unfair to soldiers, notably through recent pay cuts and dismissals. But African and Western governments and the United Nations have demanded that the gunmen hand power back to the civilian government and have warned that the world will isolate Sierra Leone until they do.

The nation's isolation deepened last week as foreign governments finished evacuating thousands of expatriates, many of whom flew out on U.S. military helicopters. On June 2, the Sierra Leonian forces fought Nigerian troops who hold the airport and a military camp outside the city. Many here fear that the Nigerians — who lead an intervention force under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States — may open an assault on the city.

"Our people cannot live like this for long," said Ibrahim Sorie, a legislator. In Parliament and in the street markets, the main topic of discussion is the same: just how, and when, Freetown will descend into anarchy. At the market in Kroo Town, people talked more than they shopped. A cup of Vietnamese rice now costs 200 leones (25 cents). "Before the coup, it was 100," said Tobo Dixon, a security guard at the port.

Mr. Dixon said he tries to keep his four children fed on the staple diet of the poor, "rice and sauce." Sauce is made of palm oil with tomatoes, onions and maybe other vegetables, but rarely meat. On his salary of about $2 a day, however, "even this, I can't afford," he said.

At a gas station on another city street, nearly 100 cars and trucks — and scores of youths with gas cans — lined up to buy. Shouting customers shoved toward the pumps, where a dozen soldiers shoved back. Fights broke out.

A steady trickle of buses and trucks runs from Freetown to the border with Guinea, hauling thousands of people toward new lives as refugees. But "there are so many checkpoints, and men with guns, I'm scared to go," Mr. Dixon said. In any case, the ticket price has tripled since the coup and "not many ordinary people can afford it," he said.

Those who claim power seemed just as isolated. Brigadier General S.F.Y. Koromah sat at his desk in the Defense Ministry and welcomed four foreign journalists. "We have no way of communicating our positions to the outside," he said.

General Koromah, who is reportedly an older brother of the coup leader, Major Johnny Paul Koromah, said the junta wanted to contact foreign governments but did not know whether any foreign diplomats remained in the capital. The last Western diplomats and UN personnel were evacuated last week.

On Friday, the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council issued a statement saying it wanted to "continue negotiations" with the Economic Community of West African States and "any other international organization or country that is ready to mediate."

The council's most regular foreign contact is with the commander of the Nigerian forces camped outside Freetown. Since the fighting June 2, the Nigerians and the junta have maintained a tense politeness, consulting regularly by radio about military movements.

Journalists arrived Thursday in one such movement, a flight by two helicopters from Monrovia, Liberia, where a larger West African force, also Nigerian-led, is based on a mission to help end that country's civil war. The unarmed helicopters carried boxes of ammunition and a few Nigerian soldiers.

The helicopters landed at an airstrip secured by other Nigerian soldiers backed by armored vehicles. At the airstrip's entrance, a small crowd of teenage boys with guns warily eyed the Nigerians. "Rebels," said a Nigerian infantryman.

By the time the convoy reached its camp, the commander, Brigadier General Jimmy Ojokojo, had received a radio call from the junta asking about the identity of four white passengers from the helicopters. "They thought you were mercenaries," General Ojokojo told the arriving journalists.

Radioing back, General Ojokojo told the junta that journalists had arrived and sought to reach Freetown. "I'm short on vehicles at the moment," General Ojokojo told a Sierra Leonian officer, asking if he could do him a favor "and send a truck out to pick them up."

For the moment, at least, General Ojokojo said, "we're getting along."

■ Legislators Call for End to Coup

Members of Sierra Leone's dissolved Parliament have met in defiance of a ban on political activity to denounce the military coup and call for the return of the ousted civilian president, Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, Reuters reported.

Fifty members of the 80-seat Parliament met Saturday evening and unanimously approved a resolution calling on the military rulers to restore the constitution suspended after the coup May 25. Several members of Parliament have fled the country.



Lane Hartz/The Associated Press

Sierra Leone Army soldiers patrolling the streets of Freetown on Sunday, almost two weeks after the coup.

BRIEFLY

Turkey Calls Halt To Assault in Iraq

ISTANBUL — Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan said Sunday that the Turkish Army's operation in northern Iraq was coming to an end, the state-run Anatolian News Agency reported.

The agency said it was quoting Mr. Erbakan's speech to a meeting in Ankara of his Welfare Party.

Thousands of Turkish troops, backed by air power, poured into northern Iraq on May 14 to attack bases of the Kurdistan Workers Party that were used to stage raids into Turkey. *(Reuters)*

Taleban Assails Iran For Blocking Goods

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — The Taleban militia denounced Iran on Sunday for halting the flow of most goods across its border with Afghanistan.

"This is a violation of international protocols," a senior Taleban official, Wakil Ahmad, said by telephone from the militia's headquarters in Kandahar in southern Afghanistan. "Iran is closing its eyes to its international obligations and commitments," he said.

Iran may have been responding to the Taleban's closure last week of Tehran's embassy in Kabul and the expulsion of its staff for alleged interference in Afghan affairs — a charge Iran denied. *(Reuters)*

Escalating Feud In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG — The white-led National Party has escalated its war of words with South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission by threatening legal action over what it calls the panel's bias.

In a letter dated June 2 and sent to the commission's chairman, the retired Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu, lawyers for the National Party demanded an apology from Archbishop Tutu and the resignation of the vice chairman, Alex Boraine, over comments they made about the party's leader, F.W. de Klerk, at a news conference May 15.

The letter set a deadline of June 4 for the commission to respond, but that was later changed to June 20, after the panel requested time to discuss the matter. The National Party spokesman, Jan Bosman, was unwilling to say Sunday what legal action the party would take if its demands were not met. *(AP)*

Angola Moves Against Ex-Rebels in Control of Diamond Mines

By Suzanne Daley
New York Times Service

LUANDA, Angola — In an important spillover effect of the war in Zaire, government troops in neighboring Angola have attacked territory controlled by their longtime rebel enemies, who lost their most important backer when Mobutu Sese Seko, the Zairian dictator, was overthrown.

Military officials and diplomats say the government, which signed a peace treaty with the rebels in 1994, had begun offensives south of the town of Dundo in the country's diamond territory.

Government officials say they have simply been trying to patrol their border against armed militias and soldiers loyal to Marshal Mobutu who are trying to escape the Congo.

But Western diplomats and United Nations officials say the fighting has been taking place south of Dundo in remote mining areas rather than on the Angola-Congo border. These areas — largely stretches of savanna but threaded with diamond-rich riverbeds — have been producing income for Angola's rebels, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA.

In recent days, UN officials say, planeloads of diesel fuel, rations and ammunition have arrived in the area. They report having seen tanks and artillery guns passing by and heard the sounds of mortar shells. There have also been reports of more than 100 wounded government soldiers, and displaced villagers reportedly have begun to arrive by the thousands in surrounding villages and towns.

Since the government and the former rebels are supposed to be observing a peace agreement, the government's actions have raised questions about whether it intends an all-out assault on the country's diamond areas. The aim of such a move would be to crush UNITA once and for all.

The attacks have set off a frenzy of diplomatic activity, with UN officials and Western diplomats traveling between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in the capital and the UNITA leader, Jonas Savimbi, in the southern town of Bailundo, trying to avoid a total breakdown of the peace agreement.

"We are trying to convince the government not to get cocky," said an official close to the talks, who requested anonymity. "It's important for them to show restraint now."

The last 32 months have been Angola's longest period of stability in more than two decades. The country, which has enough oil, diamonds and rich farmland to be wealthy, plunged into a civil war almost immediately after independence was won from Portugal in 1975.

Palestinians And Israelis Meet at Last

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAIRO — Israeli and Palestinian negotiators held a crucial meeting here Sunday to prepare the resumption of peace negotiations that have been frozen for nearly three months.

"The meeting will try to build the foundations for the resumption of negotiations and there is hope it will achieve this goal," said Israel's ambassador to Egypt, Zvi Mazel.

A member of the Palestinian delegation said the negotiators were seeking to prepare for a meeting to be attended by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel; Yasser Arafat, president of the Palestinian Authority; and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

The meeting was the first between the two sides' negotiators since mid-March, when the Palestinians broke off peace talks in protest at the building of a new Jewish neighborhood in East Jerusalem, which the Palestinians want to be the capital of a future state.

But a last-minute dispute over the Jewish settlements threatened to derail the session.

Israel delayed the departure of its negotiating team by two hours after a Palestinian spokesman said the Jewish state had agreed to freeze settlement building in occupied areas in return for a resumpton of peace talks.

Israel denied that any such deal had been reached and insisted the Palestinian Authority retract the assertion.

A Palestinian negotiator, Saeb Erakat, cleared the air by declaring in Cairo, "There is no agreement with Israel on settlements."

Mr. Arafat's Palestinian Authority has insisted that Israel freeze all Jewish construction in contested areas, including the 6,500-unit development the Israelis call Har Homa in East Jerusalem, as its main condition for resuming peace talks.

A top Israeli negotiator, Dan Naveh, also denied the reports of a pause, saying, "There is no agreement that Israel will stop building in Jerusalem at Har Homa or in the settlements."

"We are sparing no effort to resume negotiations, but we are standing firm on the principle that we have the full right to strengthen Jerusalem, and there is no change in this government policy," he said.

Yitzhak Levy, an Israeli legislator from the National Religious Party, one of Mr. Netanyahu's coalition partners, said stopping construction in Jerusalem and the West Bank would bring down the government.

"Our information is that the prime minister does not intend to retreat," he said. *(AFP, Reuters, AP)*

GENERAL: *Joint Chiefs Post Fades Away*

Continued from Page 1

52 bomber — were disciplined in situations that bore at least superficial resemblance. Lieutenant Flinn was forced to resign from the air force to avoid a court-martial on charges that included adultery.

"This has become much, much bigger than one general," a Pentagon official said Sunday.

Although both General Ralston and Mr. Cohen had said they would fight for the nomination, and neither has publicly retreated from that stance, the opposition in Congress appeared to be crippling.

Representative Jane Harman of California, a Democrat who is a member of a military personnel subcommittee, said Sunday that an admission of adultery should not in itself disqualify General Ralston. But given political realities, she continued, "that doesn't mean that Secretary Cohen should recommend him or the president should nominate him."

The issue has already plunged Mr. Cohen into the most contentious battle of his young career in the Pentagon. Hoping to bring sense and resolution to a range of issues vexing the military, Mr. Cohen announced plans Saturday for three reviews.

A civilian panel will examine mixed-sex training, a practice that some in Congress now assert should be banned. It is to complete its work in six months.

A panel of senior legal officers of all services will study the adultery rules and propose clarifications. That report is due by Aug. 18.

Another panel, of both civilian and military members, will take a broader look at male-female relations. It will consider whether discipline has been dispensed fairly in sexual misconduct cases, and will examine the rules on fraternization, adultery and sexual harassment. A preliminary report is due in September.

One of the biggest questions appears to be whether, as critics suggest, a double standard has been applied by the military, favoring men over women and senior officers over their juniors.

JAPAN: *A Marriage Made by Hitachi*

Continued from Page 1

help," said Koichiro Wariishi, who is in charge of personnel for Hitachi Insurance. Hitachi's Tie the Knot office averages three weddings a year.

Any effort to arrange marriages has the enthusiastic support of the government. It is increasingly worried about the country's low birth rate, which has dipped to an average of 1.4 children for each married couple. Many are also disturbed by the soaring number of women who are not marrying, or delaying marriage: 50 percent of women aged 25 to 29 are not married, a jump of 40 percent in a decade.

With Japan's rising divorce rate — one of every four marriages fails — go-betweens such as Sumie Hasegawa say it makes sense to involve a concerned third person when looking for a lifelong partner.

"It could take years to meet the right person if you let it happen naturally," said Mrs. Hasegawa, who has hundreds of résumés and photos of eligible singles. "I shorten the process. Through me you can meet as many people as you want."

Mrs. Hasegawa, a calligrapher and artist, says her formula is foolproof, pointing to the 25 marriages she orchestrated, all still intact. "When it comes to compatibility there are the 'big three': father's occupation, job and educational background," she said.

Of course, many Japanese people have found their spouse on their own. Computer dating services advertise in every city. O-net, for instance, is a national database of 63,000 eligible men and women. Jumping into that electronic pool of possible spouses costs $3,000.

Shigemitsu Tanaka was urged by his senior colleagues to go to the Tie the Knot office at Hitachi. A shy man whose face easily turns red, Mr. Tanaka said he grew tired of feeling he had to go out every night to meet someone.

"It's harder to meet people when you are older," he said.

For Mr. Tanaka, the beauty of the workplace wedding office is that he didn't have to do anything: He just waited until a woman picked him. And, according to his new wife, he made things harder on himself by submitting an unflattering photo that kept women away for 10 years.

At the Tie the Knot office, once a person has submitted an application, he or she is permitted to comb through the files and select those of people they would like to meet. Often, workers take a vacation day and sit on the sofa in the small room to choose slowly and carefully. Mr. Tanaka never bothered.

Once a prospect is chosen, the wedding commander, Ichiro Fujise, or his assistant, informs the person selected, sending them the résumé and photo of the person requesting the date. Both parties must agree for a meeting to be set up. After the initial meeting, each side must call the office to report back on whether they had a good time.

"The most difficult part of this job is conveying a 'no,'" Mr. Fujise said.

But in the Tanakas' case that was unnecessary.

They met outside the Hitachi Insurance office and went to lunch nearby. It lasted four hours. They moved on to another place for dinner. Last November, after dating one year, they married. Seventy percent of the wedding guests were from Hitachi.

U.S. Offers Congo Military Aid as Rights Incentive

The Associated Press

KINSHASA, Congo — The United States is willing to offer the new government of Congo military cooperation as an incentive to maintain human-rights standards, a senior U.S. official said Sunday.

President Laurent Kabila, anxious to maintain the Western goodwill he garnered during his seven-month rebellion to oust the Zairian dictator Mobutu Sese Seko, agreed this weekend to allow United Nations' officials to freely investigate charges that refugees have been massacred in regions held by the now-victorious rebels.

Mr. Kabila's forces have prevented access to areas that humanitarian groups say they believe became killing fields during the war.

The U.S. representative to the United Nations, Bill Richardson, said Mr. Kabila made the commitment Saturday — and brought up military cooperation in the same meeting.

Mr. Kabila "was very interested in military cooperation, because he said he was the minister of defense," Mr. Richardson said.

Mr. Kabila rules by decree, and has co-opted all the principal powers in the new Congo for himself.

Mr. Richardson said the United States was open to Mr. Kabila's proposal.

"I think we want cooperation between our militaries," he said, adding that for now it would be restricted to technical advice on how to organize the military, and possibly some training later on.

CHEAT: *Term Papers Flood the Internet*

Continued from Page 1

favorite of students trawling for good reports to copy or lift material from.

"I am now getting e-mails from people from around the world asking for papers on every conceivable topic," Mr. Berger said. "Just this past week, I got letters from Russia, Korea, India and Lithuania. I feel that I am some type of multinational cheating company when all I wanted to do was offer my papers as research information to people on the Internet."

Compounding the problem is the number of papers that are posted on academic or personal home pages.

Samantha Brenner, a 17-year-old junior at Stuyvesant High School in New York, said: "A lot of people download papers and just change the names. There aren't a lot of original papers that get written anymore. I just think it's the latest way to be lazy."

Many students say that their peers are more likely to use the papers for ideas than to submit them outright and that the fear of getting caught makes the on-line papers more a diversion than an invitation to wide-scale plagiarism.

But the flood of information to be used or abused at sites with hundreds of thousands of viewers explains the ambivalence many educators feel these days toward the ubiquity of the Internet in academic culture.

"Sometimes the Internet is the library and sometimes it's the mall, and though I love big metaphors, I haven't found one for the Web," said Tom Rocklin, director of the Center for Teaching at the University of Iowa, who has written a paper about the on-line term-paper sites. "It seems to be too many things at once to get into a metaphor.

"I know some faculty members think there's a real evil genie out there," he added. "I don't see a reason to panic, but it's definitely made something that's been out there in the past much easier to do."

It does not take an Internet wizard to find term papers on the net. Typing in "term papers" on any of the big search engines immediately brings up long lists of sites that sell or give away term papers, or write them to order.

Whether it is "Post-Modern Ethnography," "Aphasia and the Acquisition of Syntax," "Theme and Image of Women in Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio and Rabelais" or "Prenatal Care: A Cost-Benefit Analysis," papers on almost any subject are available.

Sales of term papers are not new. Companies that do research for firms and students have advertised on campuses and in publications like Rolling Stone for years.

What is new is the number of places where papers are available, the ease with which they can be obtained and the often brazen ways that do-it-yourself Internet sites now flaunt the ability to cheat and plagiarize electronically.

Most established for-profit sites include elaborate disclaimers, saying that the information can be used for research purposes but not submitted as a student's own work, though purchasers often have other intentions. It is illegal in most states to sell papers with the expectation that they will be handed in as students' work.

But many less professional sites are far less circumspect.

"So what time is it?" the Cheat Factory site reads. "When is that assignment due? When did you get the assignment? Oh well, what can we say, check out our files and take whatever you wish!"

Often, the commercial sites charge, from $6 to $10 a page for the papers.

Salvatore Ciampa, a 21-year-old student at York University in Toronto, who set up his fledgling site and does not charge for papers, said he did not have time to put on his site all the papers coming his way and had no problem with students' choosing to use the papers as their own.

"I guess I just like the attention," said Mr. Ciampa. His site has been on-line since April 8. Visitors are encouraged to send him their own papers and take whatever is on-line.

It is clear that at least some of the papers are finding their ways into classrooms as original papers.

Anthony Krier, a reference librarian at Franklin Pierce College in Rindge, New Hampshire, said that he had received more than 500 requests from teachers and deans, worried about plagiarism, for a list he had put together identifying about 50 sites on the Internet that offer term papers.

About 25 inquiries, he said, have come from teachers and professors who had already caught students using on-line papers under their own names. A handful of the requests for his list, he said, came from students, apparently seeking access to the sites for improper purposes.

"This seems to be snowballing," said Mr. Krier, who said that he now finds twice as many sites as he did when he first looked for them in January.

UPRISING: *Rebels in Center of Brazzaville*

Continued from Page 1

hundred of the 2,200 French nationals in the Brazzaville area had been taken from their homes to safe areas because of anti-French sentiment and outbreaks of violence and looting in the capital.

Mr. Doutriaux advised all other French citizens to remain in their homes and keep in close contact with the embassy.

An Air France plane carrying 78 people fleeing Brazzaville, most of them French citizens, arrived in Paris on Saturday night, and one of those on board said it was "open season on the French" in Brazzaville.

"We did not want to leave, as we did not want to lose everything, but it became necessary," one man told France Info radio on landing in Paris. "We were threatened with knives and machetes because we were French."

Some of those on board had come to the airport with nothing but the clothes they wore. One man arrived without shoes, witnesses said.

The commander of French forces in the republic described a chaotic and deadly situation in the streets of Brazzaville. "The problem is that there are Nguesso's militias and there are Congolese Army units that are not under the control of their officers, and so we have seen Congolese troops firing on their fellow soldiers," Major Alexis Jarand said.

"There is shooting in the streets, and they are using rocket-launchers in residential neighborhoods," Major Jaraud told the French television station LCI by telephone. *(Reuters, AP)*

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
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Algeria Should Open Up

There is no more depressing political scene than in Algeria, where a regime created by the military has just conducted elections meant to legitimate its rule at home and abroad. Parties supported by the army took a majority of seats in the new Parliament, but they did so with a measure of manipulation, intimidation and fraud that substantially undercut the desired result. Some brave and lonely voices are suggesting that a space has been opened for broader political participation, but in fact the army remains in tight control. There is scant realistic basis to hope that the salient feature of the Algerian scene — the incredible amount and quality of violence — is soon going to ease.

The armed forces attribute the principal source and thrust of the violence to the Islamic fundamentalists whose imminent victory at the polls in 1992 led the army to annul those elections. There is broad informed agreement, however, that the army has its own responsibility, not just for restricting open politics but also for conducting many of the savage acts that it has blamed on the fundamentalists. In a supposedly quiet election week, more than 20 Algerians were killed. In the period since 1992, more than 50,000 have died. The voting this time proceeded from disgust with violence as much as from political deliberation.

The military depicts itself as a national force prepared to do its stern duty to protect Algerians from the anti-democratic tendencies of militant Islam. This proposition has enough truth to sober anyone who would try to rush democracy to Algeria. But the proposition is often taken to the point of becoming a convenient defense for a military that, even before the fundamentalists came strongly on the scene, had pronounced anti-democratic tendencies itself. The Islamic elements have no justification for their terrible violence, but the peaceful elements among them have a claim to be included in the political society of Algeria.

The Europeans guide Western policy toward Algeria, especially the French, who host a million legal and illegal fleeing Algerians and fear more. Steep dependence on Algerian gas and oil, and political habit, have made Europeans reluctant to give the Algerian military advice of the sort that it does not want to hear. But the Algerians need to consider what their friends think about what course to follow. Not further repression and manipulation, but a step-by-step political opening offers Algeria the best chance to awake from its nightmare.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Chairman Helms

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright's assiduous courtship of Senator Jesse Helms may have gained his cooperation on several foreign policy fronts, but it has obviously not vanquished his despotic streak. Mr. Helms, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, has now arbitrarily determined that Governor William Weld of Massachusetts is unfit to be ambassador to Mexico, and the Senate shall not even have the chance to review his qualifications. It seems a timely moment for the majority leader, Trent Lott, and his colleagues to take another look at Mr. Helms's unsteady leadership. His committee is central to the conduct of American foreign policy, as the gateway for confirmation of senior diplomats and ratification of treaties. Placing the chairmanship in the wrong hands, as Mr. Helms has repeatedly demonstrated, can undermine diplomacy and embarrass the United States.

The Weld nomination is a fine example. Washington has few relationships more sensitive these days than its ties with Mexico. Mr. Weld knows Mexico, speaks Spanish and has extensive law enforcement experience as a former federal prosecutor and top Justice Department official. That background would be especially useful in helping Mexico deal with the corruption and narcotics trafficking that deform its government and economy.

None of this seems to interest Mr. Helms. He blithely dismisses Mr. Weld, who is a fellow Republican, because of objections to the governor's support of abortion rights and the medicinal use of marijuana. Mr. Helms threatens not to schedule a committee hearing to consider Mr. Weld once the White House formally submits the nomination. That would effectively kill it. The rest of the Senate seems surprisingly content to let Mr. Helms usurp its constitutional authority to review diplomatic appointments.

Mr. Weld joins a long list of nominees and treaties that the North Carolina senator has stymied over the years. At one point in the last Congress he held up some 30 ambassadorial appointments, and he still has a stranglehold on a number of international accords, including a UN convention designed to reduce discrimination against women. At a delicate juncture in the Middle East peace effort, he temporarily blocked financial assistance to the Palestinians.

He did make way earlier this year for Senate ratification of a treaty banning the use and manufacture of chemical weapons, and several of Mrs. Albright's choices for top aides were recently confirmed. Mr. Weld may yet get to Mexico, if Mrs. Albright and President Bill Clinton press his case and Mr. Weld pays obeisance to Mr. Helms.

But neither the Senate nor the nation is well served by Mr. Helms's erratic performance and senseless showdowns. It is a maddeningly persistent irritation that this limited man occupies such a central role in foreign policy. Like many colleagues, he came to the Senate with little background in the subject. But he has never learned to look beyond his narrow ideological obsessions and has too often used his power promiscuously. Maintaining a broadly consistent bipartisan foreign policy is hard enough without having to get Jesse Helms's permission every step of the way.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Toward a 51st State?

Americans don't have long to get accustomed to the possibility that they may soon be considering admitting Puerto Rico as the 51st state. This outcome arises from the fact that Congress is heading toward organizing a referendum next year giving the territory's nearly 4 million residents a "once and for all" choice of its relationship to the United States.

The key moment came a few weeks ago, when the House Resources Committee approved a bill from Chairman Don Young, Republican of Alaska, allowing Puerto Ricans to decide the future of their island. This old question is being brought to a new boil by the approach of the centennial of the Spanish-American War, in which the United States acquired bits of global empire. To many people, 100 years of American sovereignty over a territory denied full rights is enough.

The proposed referendum offers voters a choice among statehood, independence and the existing "commonwealth." Commonwealth, however, enters the contest under a double burden. It has been tried over the decades and found wanting by many, and it is now widely seen as anachronistically "colonial," even though it was a status voluntarily chosen and repeatedly affirmed.

Mr. Young has said: "It is time for Congress to permit democracy to fully develop in Puerto Rico, either as a separate sovereign republic or as a state if a majority of the people are no longer content to continue the existing commonwealth structure for local self-government." Supporters tried hard in committee to sweeten the definition of commonwealth that would be put to referendum. They failed. For now, the island's statehood party is on a roll.

The status question bears deeply on identity as well as practical benefit. Closely related is the issue of language; the committee declared that English, a minority language in Puerto Rico, shall apply "to the same extent as federal law requires throughout the United States." Tough issues of taxes and benefits must also be calculated.

Puerto Ricans are Americans. The issue is that they are citizens without full political rights, including a vote in Congress. This is the anomaly the proposed referendum is meant to remedy. Whatever the choice, continental Americans have an obligation of equality to fellow citizens on the island.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Recipe for a Nationalist Backlash in Jakarta

By Donald K. Emmerson

MADISON, Wisconsin — President Suharto of Indonesia celebrated his 76th birthday on Sunday. His health is good for a man of his age, and he seems likely to be chosen in 1998 for another five-year term.

His vote-getting organization, Golkar, has just won its sixth successive legislative election, taking a record 74 percent of the vote. Meanwhile, the economy expands at an impressive annual rate of more than 7 percent.

But the reforms that have made Indonesia's economy more open and competitive have not been matched by changes in an authoritarian political system. No previous election campaign saw such extensive violence.

Much of the rioting reflected the anger and frustration of young people in the country's urban underclass. The looters who smashed and emptied shops, for example, were helping themselves to some of the wealth of their ethnic Chinese fellow citizens, who control much of the economy although they account for a mere 3 percent of the population of 200 million.

The mobs who burned churches were stirred on by rumors of insults to Islam by Christian Indonesians.

Others who took to the streets, especially in Jakarta, were protesting the official exclusion from the elections of Megawati Sukarnoputri, daughter of the country's founding president. Their protests echoed the violence triggered in Jakarta last July by a crude official move to force Mrs. Megawati from the leadership of the People's Democratic Party, one of the two pseudo-opposition parties allowed by the regime.

Other clashes in the campaign pitted Muslim activists of the second quasi-opposition contender for votes, the Islam-oriented United Development Party, against partisans of Golkar.

The People's Consultative Assembly, nearly half of whose 1,000 members were elected in the May 29 polls, will meet in March to acclaim someone president of Indonesia for another five years. Barring the unexpected, that person will be Mr. Suharto.

But if violence continues, so will calls to do more to close the gap between rich and poor, Chinese and non-Chinese, and big and small business.

Already two leading businessmen, one of them of Chinese descent, have proposed a version of Malaysia's program of affirmative action to help indigenous Indonesians enlarge their stake in the economy.

As for political reforms, the party tripod created by Mr. Suharto has almost lost one of its three legs. The People's Democratic Party, under its government-approved leadership, received a mere 3 percent of the vote this time.

But the Muslim-oriented United Development Party's share of the vote rose substantially to 23 percent. Many who cast ballots for the party were Christian or secular supporters of Mrs. Megawati protesting their leader's exclusion from the contest. Yet by shrinking her party and boosting the UDP the elections have symbolically equated Islam with opposition.

Such an equation was graphically visible during the campaign in photographs of angry demonstrators shouting Islamic slogans and wielding Muslim colors and emblems against Golkar and the regime it supports.

It would be surprising if this association did not discomfort Mr. Suharto, a retired army general, and commanders of the armed forces. They pride themselves on their secular nationalism and will not countenance an Iranian future for their country. They would rather coopt Muslims than confront them. The elections are over, but the fears and animosities to which it gave voice remain.

Regime strategists in Jakarta will now be asking themselves questions such as these:

How can we ensure that in the new balance of political power, our regime is not seen as anti-Islamic in the eyes of fervent Muslims? And how can we do this without weakening or alienating further the political influence of non-Muslim and secular Indonesians who have in the past helped us to keep political Islam in check and thus preserve national unity?

Resolving this dilemma will not be made easier by the major uncertainties surrounding the succession. After Suharto, who? When? How?

Adopting a more nationalistic stance toward foreign critics might be seen as a way of rallying public support and promoting domestic stability while retaining political control. Indonesia's announcement on Friday that it had canceled a deal to buy nine F-16 jet fighters from the United States because of repeated criticism in the U.S. Congress of its human rights record could be a portent of things to come.

The United States is the loudest foreign critic of Indonesia. The human rights lobby in Washington believes that sanctions backed by the weight of U.S. power can force the Suharto regime to relax its grip. But a nationalist backlash is the more probable outcome.

The writer, an Asia specialist at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Let's Have an Independent and Democratic Palestinian State

By Daoud Kuttab

JERUSALEM — When I received a call from the Ramallah police to come to the station for a cup of coffee, I didn't expect to be detained by the Palestinian Authority for an entire week without being questioned or charged.

In fact, I should not have been surprised. For weeks the Palestinian Authority had jammed the broadcasts of Al Quds Educational Television, which was airing live, gavel-to-gavel sessions of the Palestinian Legislative Council.

The broadcasts, part of our programming devoted to democracy education, might seem uncontroversial, but our station quickly got caught in a power struggle between the Palestinian Authority's executive branch and the legislature.

Broadcasting entire sessions of a national Parliament is rather a revolutionary act in our part of the world. No Arab country does that.

Even so, our broadcasts were met with approval by the legislators themselves. They had labored in obscurity — the result of a deliberate policy by the Palestinian executive branch not to give the legislators much air time on the government-controlled media.

When our station's signal was jammed, we appealed to the Palestinian Authority. There was no problem as far as the speaker of the Legislative Council was concerned. He said the council had the sovereign right to issue a permit to broadcast, and our station had the proper permission.

The Palestinian executive branch felt otherwise. That may be because the legislative sessions we broadcast often criticized the executive branch.

For instance, the legislature investigated monopolies connected to the powers that be in Gaza. During our last televised session, a legislator attacked a company that had received concessions on importing cement, oil and other products.

In addition, the head of a committee reviewing the Palestinian Authority's budget criticized reports that it had paid for two or three homes for some ministers, and telephone and furniture bills amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The Palestinian Authority, including President Yasser Arafat's office, has tried to deal with many of these problems. Nabil Shaath, the minister of planning, gave detailed interviews to the local press answering criticism of his ministry.

But more must be done. What is necessary first and foremost is political and economic stability. Palestinians are victims of the stalemated peace process. The high-level American intervention when I was detained seemed hollow to Palestinian officials who have been demanding that the United States become more involved in the faltering peace process. Others questioned why the United States doesn't intervene on behalf of the 300 Palestinians held without trial or charge by Israel.

It is true that the laws regulating the Palestinian media favor the state. The legislature should seek laws that offer more protection to the press.

Journalists also need more training.

Establishing democratic traditions — a free press and an independent legislature — is a difficult task and will take a long time. But the Palestinian people have come a long way.

I was gratified that 30 Palestinian journalists signed a petition demanding my release, that the Legislative Council demanded an investigation into my arrest, and that at least four ministers spoke directly to President Arafat on my behalf.

Those reactions give me hope that we can fight not only for an independent Palestinian state but for a democratic state as well.

The writer is director of the Institute of Modern Media at Al Quds University and co-director of Internews Middle East, a press freedom group. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Statehood Will Make Political Reform Possible

By Uri Avnery

TEL AVIV — Greek mythology invented the centaur, half man and half horse. What is happening with the Palestinians is reminiscent of this myth.

National liberation movements have fought for independence and have achieved it in our time. These movements have always gone though two distinct stages: an underground struggle up to the moment of liberation, and subsequently an independent state.

The Palestinians find themselves in an unusual situation. Their struggle for independence is still far from achieving its goal — namely, a state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, with its capital in East Jerusalem. Yet in a few designated territories the Palestinians have already established self-rule.

Thus, a modern-day centaur has come to life, part freedom-fighting movement and part nascent state. The trouble is, the two body parts don't fit together very well. A freedom-fighting movement and an independent state are fundamentally different entities, with different needs and objectives.

Take the matter of "transparency." In a democracy, management of public funds is subject to exacting public scrutiny. In a freedom movement, in contrast, secret funds are used to finance covert operations, like support of an underground, acquisition of weapons, political operations abroad, and payoffs to international supporters.

It is fair to assume that there is some truth to the rumors of financial corruption in the Palestinian Authority. In this type of interim status, some corruption would be practically unavoidable. But the Israeli media's infatuation with the subject of Palestinian corruption is somewhat puzzling, considering how thoroughly the media ignored recent revelations of corruption involving favorites of David Levy and Benjamin Netanyahu.

Another issue is freedom of the press. Until May 1948, all forms of Jewish press in the land served as propaganda tools mobilized by the national leadership. Even with the establishment of the state of Israel, this status quo continued for years.

Not surprisingly, the PLO leadership is interested in keeping the press as a tool for its national struggle. But in the liberated territories many people want an independent press. It is fair to assume that, as happened in Israel, the real battle for achievement of a free press will be joined only after a Palestinian state is established.

Another issue: human rights. In an independent state, human rights are an absolute requirement, with no room for compromise. But no liberation anywhere has ever adhered to preserving human rights during the struggle phase.

Even in Israel, there was a time when David Ben Gurion turned in Irgun fighters to British intelligence, which did not have a pristine human rights record. And all of our underground organizations executed suspected collaborators.

As before, the struggle for human rights will reach its peak with the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

And most importantly: democracy. There is not and has never been a truly democratic liberation movement.

A liberation movement demands strong leadership, capable of making unpopular decisions. In the course of 35 years, Yasser Arafat has led the Palestinian liberation movement with a strong hand, and his colleagues willingly left the difficult, unpopular and dangerous decisions to him — from the armed struggle to acceptance of the Oslo accords. As we saw in the days of Ben Gurion, this style of rule leads to serious problems in an independent state.

There are some very encouraging first steps toward Palestinian democracy. The manner of debate within the Palestinian Legislative Council demonstrates that, and it is no wonder that it annoys Mr. Arafat.

A most difficult situation has arisen. The freedom struggle is continuing and demands a strong leadership, yet in the territories there is growing demand for democratic leadership.

So long as the nationhood objective has not been achieved, even Mr. Arafat's most severe critics admit that there is no substitute for his leadership.

When the Palestinian state comes into being, the real debate will begin. There are two models: a state like Jordan or Egypt, where democracy is limited, or a true democracy like Israel. The final outcome will undoubtedly follow a lengthy internal debate. I hope, and dare to predict, that the state of Palestine will turn out to be a true democracy.

Mr. Avnery is an Israeli writer and peace campaigner. This comment has been adapted from the Tel Aviv daily Ma'ariv.

I Like Quebec and Canada, Too

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — Outsiders find it hard to understand the controversies in Canada, especially the desire of so many people in Quebec to separate from the rest of the country. Canada is a delightful place, so why should anyone want to leave?

The recent Canadian elections may deepen the confusion. They left the country badly fractured along regional lines. The victorious Liberals owe their narrow majority to a near sweep of Ontario. All the seats won by the No. 2 Reform Party came from Western Canada. The Bloc Québécois, No. 3 party in Parliament, represents only Quebec and wants it to separate.

My interest in these matters is not just political but personal. My family came to the United States from Quebec a long way back. The last relative to move to New England, my mother's mother, arrived 100 years ago. Even so, we revered the French language, and my sister and I spoke it before we spoke English.

For several summers when I was young, we spent a happy month at our cousins' farm in Quebec. Our visits to Quebec were my first lesson in the odd workings of class and status. Even as a child, it was clear to me that we were regarded in Quebec as of some slightly higher social class simply because we spoke English.

This struck me as odd, and it is why my family had some sympathy for separatists. I remember the smile that crossed my father's face while we watched the news reporting Charles de Gaulle's declaration "Vive le Québec libre!" (Long live free Quebec.)

We had nothing against Canada. We learned the national song and thought of ourselves as descending from "French Canadians." Our relatives were not "oppressed." But there was a sense, palpable enough to be felt by a child, that French speakers were not fully equal in a place where they constituted the vast majority.

The quip is that most Quebeckers believe in "a free and independent Quebec within a strong and unified Canada." It's a good joke because it contains the truth that separatism is rooted not in hostility to Canada but in a desire for self-assertion and cultural self-preservation.

Stéphane Dion, an opponent of separatism who is now the minister of intergovernmental affairs in Canada's Liberal government, had it right a few years ago when he wrote: "Any secessionist movement is rooted in two antithetical feelings: fear and confidence. The fear is of being weakened or even disappearing as a distinct people, if it stays in the union; the confidence is that it can perform as well, or even better, on its own.

"To these two conflicting feelings, one may add a third one: a feeling of rejection, the sensation of no longer being welcome in the union."

This last point is why the election does not bode well for unity. The separatist Bloc Québécois lost ground, taking only 39 percent of the Quebec vote. You might think that that should be good news for federalists. But the party, by the admission of its own leaders, ran a terrible campaign.

Its vote was shored up by the ferocity of Preston Manning, the Reform Party leader who speaks for Western Canada's understandable frustration with the endless debate over Quebec's future, and the region's opposition to Quebec's demand that it be declared "a distinct society."

Mr. Manning ran an advertisement effective with his political base but offensive to Quebec. It said Reform would be "a voice for all Canadians, not just Quebec politicians." It was an assault not just on separatists but also on Liberal Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and Jean Charest, leader of the delightfully named Progressive Conservative Party. Reform's competitor for conservative votes. Both are Quebeckers, but both are strong advocates of Canadian unity.

Reform's attack on Quebec politicians as being somehow illegitimate led many French-speaking Quebeckers to experience Mr. Dion's "feeling of rejection" anew. Quebec's provincial premier, Lucien Bouchard, who is separatism's most eloquent advocate, said the campaign left Quebec with no choice but to leave.

The "soft" nationalists, as they are called in Quebec, hold the key to the province's future. They have affection for both Canada and Quebec. But if Mr. Manning wants to push them out of Canada, he will succeed. And although Mr. Chrétien won, he was wrong to think that economic good news would bury the unity issue. He has to deal with it, or he will lose his country.

Washington Post Writers Group.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: Mexican Tribe

PARIS — Professor Carl Lumholtz has returned from perilous explorations in Mexico where he has studied a race, the Huicholes, which was unknown by name to ethnologists. There are strange peoples who dance before Christian shrines; who conceal wooden images behind the statue of the Virgin Mary; who arrest young persons who wish to marry and cast them into prison; who for centuries have traveled a well-worn road in search of a plant called the "peyote," which has the effect when eaten of destroying hunger and thirst.

1922: Princess's Flight

WASHINGTON — The United States Department of Labor permitted sentiment to overcome law when it ordered the admission into this country of Princess Ivan Tschernitschew, a refugee from Russia. The princess claims that she was born here, but forfeited her citizenship by marrying Prince Ivan. Nevertheless, she pleaded that the immigration authorities should permit her to land in view of the terrible hardships she had suffered in escaping from Russia since, she alleges, the Bolsheviks crucified her husband on the gates of their estate.

1947: Railway Strike

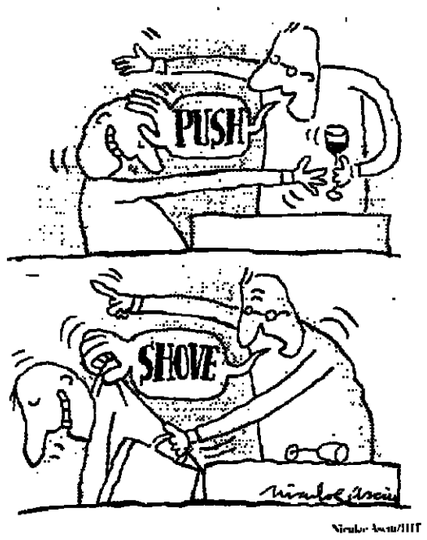
PARIS — French national economy was threatened with paralysis as the state-owned railway system ceased to function except for food-laden freights and local trains in the province. The government launched a "civil mobilization plan" to lessen the prospect of food shortages and maintain as much priority contact as possible. The strikes were called to force the government to pay wage increases which Premier Paul Ramadier has called unreasonable.

هكذا من الأصل

LANGUAGE

Push and Shove: Their Moment Has Come

By William Safire



WASHINGTON — The moment of *moment of truth* has passed. Ernest Hemingway's coinage in his 1932 book "Death in the Afternoon" was "The whole end of the bullfight was the final sword thrust, the actual encounter between the man and the animal, what the Spanish call the *moment of truth*."

The *moment's* moment was pushed, perhaps even shoved, aside by the now-familiar but much unappreciated Americanism *when push comes to shove*. Its definition is given in the Oxford English Dictionary as "when action must back up threats." That sense of "deeds replacing words" continues, but the meaning now also embraces "now or never" and "the critical moment." A few years ago, he voguish *at the end of the day* had is time in the sun, but its meaning was closer to "when all is said and done" than "moment of truth." Today, *when push comes to shove* is undisputed king of the critical-moment hill.

Deservedly so; *WPCTS*, as the Phrasedic Brigade refers to it, is one of the most vividly evocative Americanisms. First compare the etymologies of its verb components: *push*, from the Latin *pulsare*, "to beat," came to mean "to exert force against"; *shove*, from Germanic roots, became the Old English *scufan*, used in "Beowulf," and means "to push aside roughly or violently."

Note the shading of synonymy to give the phrase its impact: *WPCTS* draws a distinction between the steady exertion of force in *push* and the roughness and forcefulness in *shove*. The focus is on the point at which the *pushing* reaches a critical mass and *shoving*, with its severity, takes over.

What is the provenance of this folk poetry? The OED's earliest citation is 1958, in "Cast the First Stone," a book about prostitution in New York, by John Martin Murtagh and Sara Harris: "Some judges . . . talk nice and polite. . . . Then, *when push comes to shove*, they say, 'Six months in the workhouse.' "

A couple of my correspondents dispute the American origin; one recollects, without citation, usage in the north of England in the mid-'30s. But at the Random House reference division, slanguist Jesse Sheidlower notes that "we've collected two other pre-1960 examples from black authors. I'd say that a black-English origin for the phrase is pretty likely."

He's right. Peter Tamony, the one-man data base of San Francisco who left his thousands of slang clippings to the University of Missouri at Columbia, clipped an even earlier usage from page 148 of Bernard Wolfe's "The Late Risers," a 1954 novel about the inhabitants of Insomnia Alley, or Times Square. In a conversation, a black man says: "If *push come to shove* I might pull my old lady's coat. Could be she know some freakish mumbling man."

I salute Randy Roberts, senior manuscript specialist at the Peter Tamony Collection, for tracking this earliest citation. Other evidence there of the phrase's black origin is a recollection from Norman Pierce of San Francisco of Shove Day, or Bump Day, the traditional Thursday off for domestic servants in the 1920s, "on which blacks 'accidentally' jostled whites in public places, railways, streetcars, etc."

New York Times Service

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE famous Goldman Pair, first played in 1929, is probably the second-oldest continuously played event in bridge. (The Vanderbilt Knockout Teams is one year older.) Recently, the Goldman title went to Carleton Lett and David Gurvich, both of Manhattan. They also won in 1994, and Lett owns an earlier title with another partner. Only one player, the great Alvin Roth, has won more than three Goldmans: he has had four victories.

Lett, as South, judged the bidding well on the diagramed deal. His partner slowed the minor suits by bidding two no-trump, and so he saved in four clubs over three no-trump.

NORTH
♠ —
♡ Q 7 2
◇ Q J 10 6 2
♣ K 10 9 8 6

WEST
♠ Q J 7 6 2
♡ J 9 8 6
◇ 8 4 3
♣ 5

EAST (D)
♠ A K 5
♡ K 10 3
◇ A K 9 7
♣ A Q 7

SOUTH
♠ 10 9 8 4 3
♡ A 5 4
◇ 5
♣ J 4 3 2

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
2 ♣	Pass	2 ◇	2 N.T.
Pass	3 ♣	Pass	Pass
Dbl.	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 N.T.	4 ♣	Pass	Pass
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club five.

West led a trump, and East took two club winners and played a third round to cut down ruffs. South won in his hand with the jack, and led his singleton diamond to dummy's ten. East won with the diamond king and led the spade king, which was ruffed in dummy. The diamond queen was led, covered with the ace, and ruffed by South with his last trump. The spade eight was led, and a heart was thrown from dummy. East won with the ace reaching the position shown at right:

A routine lead of the spade five would have been fatal: South would have ruffed in dummy and played the jack and another diamond to endplay East. But East led the diamond nine, won by dummy's jack. Now there was no endplay; when East won the next diamond lead he had the spade five as an exit card.

South had to lose another trick, but the penalty was only 500; the eventual champions beat all the pairs who were minus 600 in three no-trump.

NORTH
♠ —
♡ Q 7
◇ J 6 2
♣ K

WEST
♠ Q J 7
♡ J 9 8
◇ —
♣ —

EAST
♠ 5
♡ K 10 3
◇ 9 7
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ 10 9 4
♡ A 5 4
◇ —
♣ —

BOOKS

ANYTHING YOUR LITTLE HEART DESIRES

An American Family Story

By Patricia Bosworth. 416 pages. $27.50. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Carolyn See

CONSIDER this beautiful, saddening book on a par with Theodore Dreiser's "An American Tragedy." It's an extraordinary document, a terrifying piece of evidence about what it means to live in America in this century — to succeed, fail, succeed, fail, fail, fail, die. Pay no attention to the title (which makes it sound like a sappy celebrity memoir). It's written with blood and tears.

Patricia Bosworth is an accomplished journalist and biographer (Diane Arbus, Montgomery Clift), and she begins her story with an arresting lead: "The night my father committed suicide, my mother gave a dinner party." She goes on to give us a headline in the New York Times: "BARTLEY C. CRUM, LAWYER, 59, DIES / Acted in Cases Involving Civil Rights / Won Million in Rita Hayworth Divorce." On Page 1 we've already got boundless personal pain and conflict, plus a larger weirder sadder question: What does a man's life count for? To what should we aspire? It's fine to be remembered in the pages of The New York Times, less fine to be remembered for the amount of Rita Hayworth's divorce settlement.

This brief, harrowing introduction hangs over the first 100 pages or so of Bosworth's memoir. You know the ending of this story is not going to be good, so all the early happiness of Bart Crum and his beautiful wife, "Cutsie," is illusory. Or is it? He was a charming, liberal attorney (patron saint of lost causes), and Cutsie wanted to create the perfect life for them while also writing novels. In 1938, just before the Hitler-Stalin Pact, the author remembers one of many parties she watched from the nursery as a girl: Carey McWilliams was there, and Helen Gahagan Douglas, and Edgar Snow, just back from China. At this, and at so many other parties, her parents danced on the patio: "Every time I watched them, I believed they must be madly in love. . . . They thought they were indestructible then, and so smart and beautiful and well-connected that nothing could ever touch them."

Except that Bart Crum was a very enthusiastic drunk. And he had periods of grave melancholy. And his ambition and yearning to be part of the larger world took him away from the family for months at a time. And by definition, "lost causes" tend not to pay very much money. And the money he earned he immediately spent. After her first novel, Cutsie's work never got published; she simmered with resentment, bought way too many things and, after the family acquired a country house, struck up a heavy flirtation with a gardener.

After exciting times interviewing displaced Jews just before Israel comes into being, Bart Crum comes home, attends the opening of the United Nations and throws another great party. But already the FBI and HUAC are after him. A dark scrim begins to come down over all their lives. The gardener runs amok. Young Patricia and her brother become deeply demoralized. The Hollywood Ten are indicted, and Crum is one of their defending attorneys. Then, in one dazzling Lost Cause too many, he takes over PM, an insolvent New York newspaper, moves his entire disconsolate family to the East — a liberal in the big world, he's an autocrat at home — and then the paper folds. Dreiserian inevitability.

The children, now adolescents, observe tragedy in the making and become parts of tragedy themselves. They all, evidently, can see bits and pieces of what's happening, but they can only go on being themselves; they're helpless to stop any of it, part of an extended personal and partly national tragedy that's far sadder and stranger than even the beginning sentences of this book. As in the great Dreiser novels, the individual may think he holds his destiny in his hands, but he thinks wrong. It would be easy to blame the American government for some of this, but more likely the gods did it, gods both lofty and indifferent, who watch our sorrows and smile mean smiles.

Carolyn See reviews regularly for The Washington Post

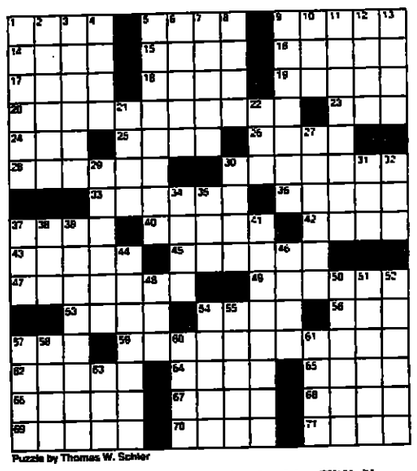
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Org. that safeguards pets
5 Prefix with port
9 Liability's opposite
14 Songwriter Gus
15 Plow animals
16 Marvy
17 "Yikes!"
18 Actress Hayworth
19 Mississippi —
20 Lead singer with Dawn
23 Opposite of 42-Across
24 Alphabet trio
25 Reduced fare
26 — la Douce
28 What "hemi-" means
30 Odd
33 Popular record label
36 Cosmetician Elizabeth
37 Treaty
40 Seabees' motto
42 B or better
43 Impassive
45 Horses' home
47 Morning or afternoon travel
49 Vlad the Impaler, e.g.
53 Stallion's mate
54 Water, in Cadiz
56 "Do Ya" rock grp.
57 Kind of testing, in law enforcement
59 Los Angeles suburb
62 Sonata section
64 Mrs. Chaplin
65 Jazz performance
66 Dual conjunction
67 Men's business wear
68 Buster Brown's dog
69 Pirate's prize
70 Nobelist Wiesel
71 TV's "— Three Lives"

DOWN

1 Artist's rendering
2 Chinese temple
3 Estee Lauder rival
4 Rooney of "60 Minutes"
5 Frightful
6 Banish
7 Free to attack
8 — instant (quickly)
9 Neighbor of Spain
10 Go out with
11 60's-70's A's third baseman
12 Ending with Henri
13 Wart-covered creature
21 Stench
22 Morse code click
27 Baseball owner Schott et al
29 Bluebeard's last wife
30 Actress Thompson
31 Storm or Tracker, in the auto world
32 Fins
34 Postpaid encl.
35 It's a blast
37 Utilities watchdog grp.
38 From — Z
39 "Dirty Dozen" marauder
41 Inflexible
44 Superficial, as a look
46 Emulate Pisa's tower
48 Tetley product
50 Cosmetics applicator
51 Senior years
52 Blew a horn
54 Run — of (violate)
55 Bottled spirits
57 Cheerless
58 Banned act
60 Bloodhound's sensor
61 — spumante
63 Complete an "I"



Puzzle by Thomas W. Schier

Solution to Puzzle of June 6

B	O	T	T	O	M	S	U	P		C	I	G	A	R
O	V	E	R	C	O	A	T	S		E	N	E	R	O
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	L	I	G	A	N	D	S		G	L	A	R	E	S
			V	E	E		F	R	A	N				
	C	A	K	E	D		S	T	A	R	D	A	T	E
B	A	R	E	S		C	O	L	D	S	O	R	E	S
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D	R	O	P	F	O	R	G	E		S	T	A	T	E
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E	N	R	O	L		L	O	O	S	E	L	I	P	S
A	D	O	R	E		A	P	P	E	T	I	T	E	S
N	O	S	E	D		R	O	A	D	S	T	E	R	S



International Herald Tribune A Special Report

Telecommunications

Alliances Are Only Way Big Players Can Survive

Fight Heats Up for Business of Multinationals

By Sharon Reier

PARIS — As the wave of deregulation in telecommunications sweeps from the United States to Europe and eventually to Asia, the world's telecommunications giants have convinced themselves that there is safety in numbers.

"Ultimately, I think, there is no room for an unaligned PTT at this point," said Alfred Mockett, managing director of global communications for British Telecommunications, which, if regulatory permissions go through, has offered $24 billion in stock and cash to buy the portion of MCI it does not already own as a cornerstone for Concert, the BT-MCI alliance.

"If an operator chooses not to play at the regional level or the global level and confines itself to the country level," Mr. Mockett warned, "they are going to be faced with the situation of constantly eroding market share." Mr. Mockett is slated to be in charge of the international arm of Concert.

So far, as they seek to defend against other major players moving into their once cozy backyards, the major telecommunications operators have clustered into three international alliances.

Mr. Mockett believes that there may be room for a fourth.

The BT-MCI-Concert effort ties together joint ventures and equity interests in 24 additional telecommunications groups, including Cegetel in France and most recently Telefonica de Espana. Global One's equity shareholders are France Telecom, Deutsche Telekom and Sprint. And Unisource, until now a loose alliance among Royal PTT Nederland, Sweden's Telia and Swiss Telecom, last week announced that it intended to merge the international networks of its three partners into a single unit next January. Unisource has a joint venture with AT&T and an Asian connection in AT&T World Partners, whose 11 partners include KDD Japan and Singapore Telecom

If their revenues are a drop in the bucket compared to the colossal $670 billion world telecommunications market (Global One claims $800 million in revenues for 1996, Unisource about $1 billion and Concert $700 million), their capital investment and investment in technology and personnel and their appetites for business are big.

In essence, they are fighting for one of the fastest growing segments of the telecommunications markets: multinational corporations that want seamless desktop-to-desktop communication for voice data and video from anywhere to anywhere in the world.

"Corporations are asking for services which are the same wherever they buy them," said Viesturs Vucins, the president and CEO of Global One, which has established offices, passed regulatory hurdles and placed employees in 65 countries.

Mr. Vucins said the multinational corporate market accounts for merely 7 percent to 10 percent of the total world market for telecommunications. But it is the fastest growing part. Traditional long-distance voice telephone is growing at an annual rate of about 8 percent. However, data transmission, driven by corporate use of intranets (closed corporate communications system modeled after the Internet) as well as corporate linkups to the Internet, is increasing at a rate of 20 percent a year.

Essentially, the global alliances are proposing to multinationals that they can now, through a single source, obtain a single standard of perfect global interconnectivity for their data, voice and video communications. Instead of dealing with dozens of sometimes agonizingly inefficient PTTs in all the countries where they operate, with their abilities to provide varying levels of service and products like video, voice mail and Internet linkage, they will have one party responsible for making it work globally.

Besides high worldwide technical capabilities, clients are being offered the convenience of a single point of contact and a single bill if desired.

Of course, such promises of one-stop shopping have proved to be less than fruitful for other industries. In financial services, for instance, despite a lot of hype, the concept of the financial supermarket left consumers cold.



David Sauer/IHT

BUT with capital investment running so high — it takes major investments to build international networks with uniform state-of-the-art switching systems that provide the most up-to-date services — the stakes are serious. And, while revenues are still small and all three alliances are running in loss, the growth rates and the size of the clients are big. Concert boasts a Ford contract, and Global One brags about its telecommunications network for Samsung of Korea.

Albeit off a small base, all three are growing well over 50 percent in revenues per year.

"The reason the market share is so modest on a global scale now is because most of the world's markets hitherto have been locked up tighter than a drum," said Mr. Mockett. "But because of the WTO agreement, the addressable market from now to year 2000 will go from 17 percent to 95 percent open." He was referring to the World Trade Organization agreement in February that opened up the global telecommunications industry to the free market.

As a result, alliances are designed to prevent a competing alliance or foreign PTT from snagging important clients.

"The nightmare scenario," noted Keith Mallinson, managing director for Yankee Group Europe, a telecommunications consulting firm in London, "is that a German multinational company defects to Viag International [one of the new competitors in the German market] or your French multinational defects to Cegetel."

To Mr. Mallinson, in fact, "the alliances are primarily defensive."

Since multinationals are the target, each alliance has a U.S. connection. Global One paid $4 billion for a 20 percent interest in Sprint. BT's total investment in MCI, meanwhile, will probably go above the $30 billion mark as it provides the huge amounts of capital needed to develop MCI's local network in the United States. Since the

Continued on Page B

The Scramble to Set Up Satellite Phone Services

$12 Billion Market by 2004 Is Expected

By Mitchell Martin

NEW YORK — For an industry with only one functioning company, the global satellite telecommunications business has some pretty fierce competition. Dozens of companies are spending billions of dollars to launch hundreds of satellites in an often confusing race to provide telecommunications services to people all around the world.

There are those who question whether these efforts are worthwhile, but others say the market for the communications services is vast, and certainly worth the proposed investments. For instance, Bruce Gerding, vice president of TRW Inc. and managing director of Odyssey Telecommunications International Inc., said there are only 200 million phone lines in the developing world, which has a population of about 5 billion.

Current plans are for about $20 billion to be spent on setting up systems by 2002, according to Aberdeen Group Inc., a technology research organization in Boston, but Mr. Gerding quoted studies showing that the global satellite telephone market will have $12 billion in annual sales two years later.

Although some analysts question whether the world's poor need satellite phone systems, many leading technology companies are willing to gamble that they can make money providing communications services to them or to rich people who want fast Internet access or to multinational corporations that need to link their offices around the world.

This leads to the big problem of making sense of these systems. The companies that are proposing them see vastly different markets, and they are positioning the services in different ways. Even though all of these systems use satellites to offer global services that replace functions now performed by telephone lines, they are adamant that their services are not all directly comparable.

What the companies and analysts say is that the altitude of the satellite system largely determines the service. There are three categories, known as GEOs, MEOs and LEOs, in descending order of distance from the Earth.

• GEOs are the old-fashioned geostationary satellites of the sort now in use for television transmission. They are very far away from Earth, 36,000 kilometers (22,000 miles) so that their orbits keep them stationed over a fixed point of the planet. Because they are so high up, as few as three satellites are all that it takes to cover the bulk of the planet compared with hundreds of satellites for the lowest competitors.

GEO systems are therefore less of a logistical problem to establish, and the satellites are more powerful and last longer than their lower-flying brethren. Yet they have one major drawback — it takes about half a second for information to make the trip to the satellite and back to Earth, which causes an audible delay in phone conversations akin to making an international call on conventional systems.

Although the one functioning system is Comsat Corp.'s Planet service, which uses Inmarsat's geostationary satellites, many observers say the high orbit makes these devices impractical for voice communication. They could, however, be useful for such applications as Internet access. Cyberstar, a system backed by Loral Space & Communications Ltd., is planning to offer the fastest of the services, up to a bud rate of 6,000,000, almost 200 times faster than the 33,600 modems attached to today's well-equipped computer.

• MEOs are high enough above the Earth's surface (10,000 kilometers) to require only about a dozen satellites but their medium orbits reduce the delay in communicating with the ground. ICO Global Communications, a company spun off from the Inmarsat maritime communications treaty organization, is planning to offer telephone, data, fax and messaging services via a 10-satellite system, which will place it in competition with Odyssey's 12-craft constellation.

Continued on Page B



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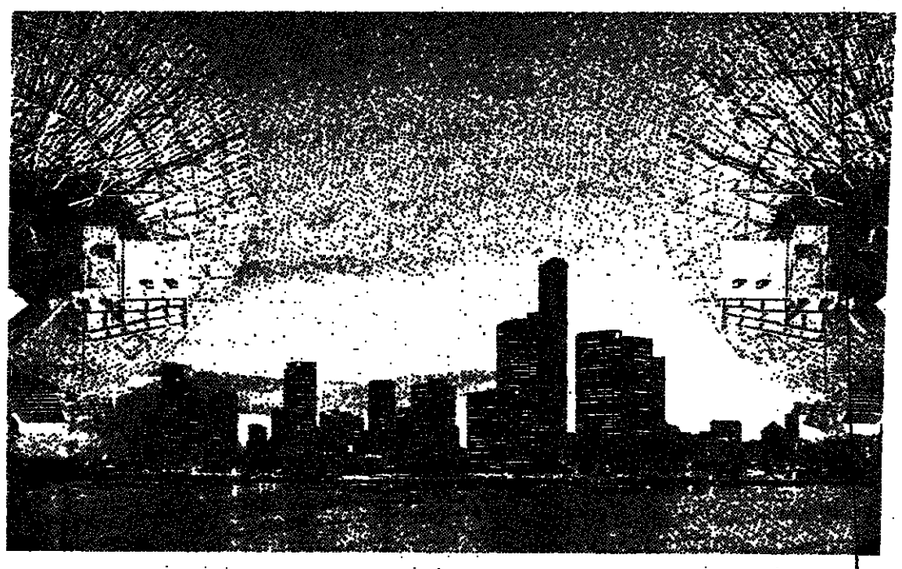
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Satellite Scramble Intensifies

Continued from Page A

• LEOs require dozens of low orbit satellites, which have to communicate with each other and with the Earth's surface. Being so low, they tend to have the shortest life spans, and they shoot through the sky in as little as 12 minutes, so the systems need many satellites. The global communications networks are known as big LEOs, differentiating them from little LEOs which, because of the frequencies they have been allocated, are only allowed to provide data communications such as paging.

The first big LEOs scheduled to come on-line is the Iridium system, which will be followed closely by Globalstar. Both are planned for next year. They will compete with Planet 1, which currently charges about $3 a minute for voice communications, but their hand-held phones will be easier to carry around than the Planet 1 notebook-sized receivers.

The biggest of the big LEOs, at least in terms of the number of satellites planned, is from Teledesic Corp., owned by Bill Gates, the Microsoft Corp. chairman; Craig McCaw, founder of McCaw Cellular Communications, and Boeing Co., which will be the prime contractor for the 288-satellite system. Unlike the other LEOs, however, Teledesic aims to provide data communications rather than voice at speeds as high as 2,000,000 baud. Its target market is "businesses that have large operations around the globe," said Russell Daggatt, the Teledesic president.

Teledesic is trying to provide the same kind of services that businesses could obtain if they had 100 percent fiber-optic networks. But, Mr. Daggatt said, suburban corporate offices, let alone remote locations, often do not have fiber lines running to their switchboards.

The Teledesic approach illustrates that, besides the altitude of the satellite, the kind of receiver helps determine the characteristics of the service. Telephone-like units, some of which can access conventional cellular services, offer the advantage of mobility, but fixed antennas or dishes allow faster, cheaper communications.

When Boeing joined Teledesic in April, it was big news. These systems are expensive in absolute terms, costing several billion dollars to establish, and the technology is unproven for the MEOs and LEOs. To share the risks, the proponents of the various systems are putting together alliances: Iridium, for example, is 24 percent owned by Motorola Corp., but other investors include Veba AG, Sprint Corp. and PT Bakrie & Brothers of Indonesia.

Government regulation, one of the stickiest problems the satellite systems face, is another reason for the alliances. Most of the systems require ground stations. But even if a physical presence is not required in a given country, none of the companies involved wants to offend local regulators.

Local allies are therefore helpful in getting the required approvals as well as in marketing the services. Another way to minimize the logistical nightmare is to go after the big ones first. This is a strategy Globalstar has adopted, said David Benton, a Loral spokesman. He said the company now has about 14 licenses out of about 105 planned.

Logistics aside, the big question is whether there will be sufficient demand for the global communications services that use satellites.

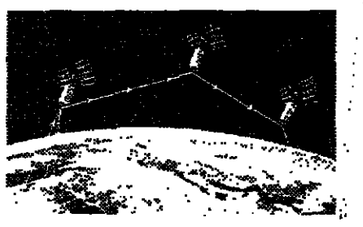
Traver Kennedy, director of wide-area-network research at Aberdeen Group, believes there will. He noted that direct television broadcasting turned out to be more successful than expected and that satellite communications could turn in similar performances.

MITCHELL MARTIN is Money Report editor of the International Herald Tribune.

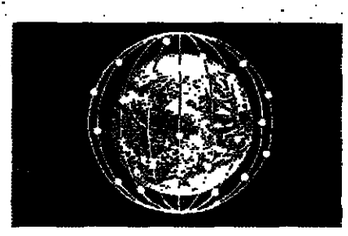
Major Satellite Communications Systems

Name (Key Backer)	Speed	Cost	Receiver Dual-mode handsets can function as satellite and cellular phones	Approx. start	Satellites*
Planet 1 (Comsat/Inmarsat)	9,600	$3/minute	Notebook-sized unit	Available	5 GEOs
ICO Globalcom. (Inmarsat)	64,000	$1-$3/min. $1.50/avg	Dual-mode handset	2000	10 MEOs
Iridium (Motorola)	2,400	$3/minute	handset	1998	66 LEOs
Globalstar (Loral)	9,600	<$1/minute	Dual-mode handset	1998	48 GEOs
Cyberstar (Loral)	6,000.000	NA	home dish	2000	3 GEOs
Odyssey (TRW)	9,600 64,000	$0.95/min. $0.65	handset rooftop antenna	2001	12 MEOs
Teledesic (Gates/McCaw)	2,000,000	Several hundred dollars/month	home dish	2002	288 LEOs

* GEOs: Geostationary (Geosynchronous) Earth Orbit - 36,000 km. MEO's: Medium Earth Orbit - 10,000km. LEO's: Low Earth Orbit - about 1,000 km.



A call on Motorola's Iridium system is transmitted from a cellular phone to the nearest satellite, which sends the signal to an Earth "gateway" that verifies the caller as an authorized user.



The call is then routed through the constellation of satellites to its destination anywhere on Earth. The constellation contains 77 satellites arranged in seven polar orbital planes. Each plane contains 11 satellites.

Source: Company and press report, Aberdeen Group.

International Herald Tribune

Taking a Gamble on Digitalese Chips

By Barry James

PARIS — When James R. Adams rhapsodizes about phone conversations, he's not thinking about calling your mother or your banker. He means phones talking to other phones in digitalese.

The boom in cellular phones means a potentially huge payoff for Texas Instruments, the company of which Mr. Adams is chairman. In one of the computer industry's more spectacular gambles, it has invested its future in the chip that makes it possible for telephones — or any other digital devices — to talk to each other.

The chips are called digital signal processors, and unlike the processors at the heart of your personal computer, they are programmed to do one thing very fast instead of carrying out a variety of tasks at lesser speeds. For example, Texas Instruments' most souped up processor works at up to five times the speed of the top-of-the-line Pentium chip.

Last year, Mr. Adams said, Texas Instruments provided key portions of 23 million cellular phone units made by Ericsson, Nokia and other manufacturers.

The basic idea for digital signal processors began in the 1970s with experiments in speech synthesis that produced an educational toy called Speak & Spell. The problem then was to have the toy speak as soon as the child had finished spelling, which an ordinary memory chip could not do.

It took Texas Instruments, inventor of the integrated circuit, a long time to wake up to the full potential of digital signal processing. As the world's largest manufacturer of semiconductors 10 years ago, it had a comfortable cushion, but as prices of memory chips fell and other players entered the market, Texas Instruments needed a dramatic new product to keep its place among the technologically elite.

In recent months, Texas Instruments has sold its defense business to Raytheon, its software interests to Sterling Software Inc. and its notebook computer operation to the Acer Group of Taiwan in moves to regroup around its core activities. The company, which reported 1996 revenues of $9.9 billion plans to spend $1.1 billion on research and development in 1997, most of it on signal processing and its applications.

Digital signal processors already account for more than 40 percent of the company's total semiconductor revenues, and this is certain to increase as more applications are developed.

Was there a danger of putting too many eggs into one basket?

"I think quite the contrary," Mr. Adams said. "In some cases in the past, we have not put enough eggs into the winning baskets. The question is will we be big enough to handle all the possible uses of digital signal processing."

Mr. Adams said he could not think of a single computer application that could not be "empowered" by digital signal processors. They improve the sound in audio equipment, steady the picture in video cameras, make it possible for automatic braking systems to react instantly and enable washing machines to run more quietly and more efficiently. They are also an essential component in every computer hard drive.

Texas Instruments is the world's leading supplier of Digital signal processors, ahead of Lucent Technologies Inc. It is also the number two — behind Thomson — in digital-analog signal processing solutions. That's what makes it possible for humans to talk to machines and vice versa.

Mr. Adams said Texas Instruments began investing in digital signaling processing long before it had any idea where the technology would lead or what products would use it.

"We knew that if you could process information very quickly, the uses would be developed and this is what has happened," he said.

The key application, of course, has been the exponential growth of communications and the Internet. Digital signal processors are at the heart of the new 56k x2 modems, which can be upgraded with software adjustments. The company has just announced a new chip 10 times faster (1.6 billion instructions a second) than today's best. An Internet file that today takes 10 minutes to download will be downloaded in five seconds with the new chip, the company claims.

Mr. Adams said Texas Instruments expects to expand rapidly in Europe's deregulated telecommunications market next year.

"If the U.S. experience is any indication, there will literally be hundreds of new technology-oriented companies, very innovative and really entrepreneurial. There will be large companies with deep resources who will see this as a real opportunity to make an investment. All this will give more options to customers.

"In the United States many were negative about deregulation early on, but at the end of the day, it was a win-win-win proposition, particularly for business customers. I believe those very same things will happen in Europe. My only comment would be that the governments need to be very careful about the rules, or the benefits won't flow to the consumers."

Will the possible cancellation of France Telecom's privatization have an impact on telecommunications growth in Europe?

"I think deregulation works better if companies are motivated by private entrepreneurial interest," Mr. Adams said. "France Telecom is a very good company, they are a good competitor. But I do believe it is very important that France Telecom has some private equity and some private entrepreneurial guidance. I have always found that companies that are motivated by competition and the profit motive tend to do a better job over time satisfying their customers."

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Alliances Are Only Way to Survive

Continued from Page A

United States is home to about 50 percent of the top 2,000 multinationals, "these are the kinds of dowries they have to pay to get into the market," Mr. Mallinson said.

But if the strategies are in place, the alliances are not yet set in stone, not if the defection of Telefonica de Espana from the Unisource alliance in April is any indication.

Telefonica de Espana backed out of Unisource to sign an agreement with BT and MCI. This should give Concert a dominant position in Latin America since Telefonica is the largest player there. While this may give the edge to Concert in the Spanish-speaking world, Unisource says it is looking for a fourth partner to replace Telefonica. Italy's STET is mentioned as a strong contender. However with Britain's Cable & Wireless and Japan's huge NTT unaligned, there is still room for surprises.

A possible AT&T acquisition of SBC, which has interests in Mexico and Chile, among other international investments, could also strengthen the alliance.

Whatever the outcome, none of the alliances wants to show weakness. "There is a winner take all aspect of this business. Those who are strong will go from strength to strength. We are concerned in our company because we have Apple computers. We are worried it won't exist in a few years. People feel the same way about their telecommunications provider," Mr. Mallinson said.

Mr. Vucins of Global One summed it up: "You could say it is a war that is coming up here between people who used to work very closely with each other in the communications world. They have started to cluster. It is becoming clearer as the fog goes away from the situation who is going to work with whom. There is simply not a company in the world which can do it on its own."

SHARON REIER is a freelance journalist based in Paris.

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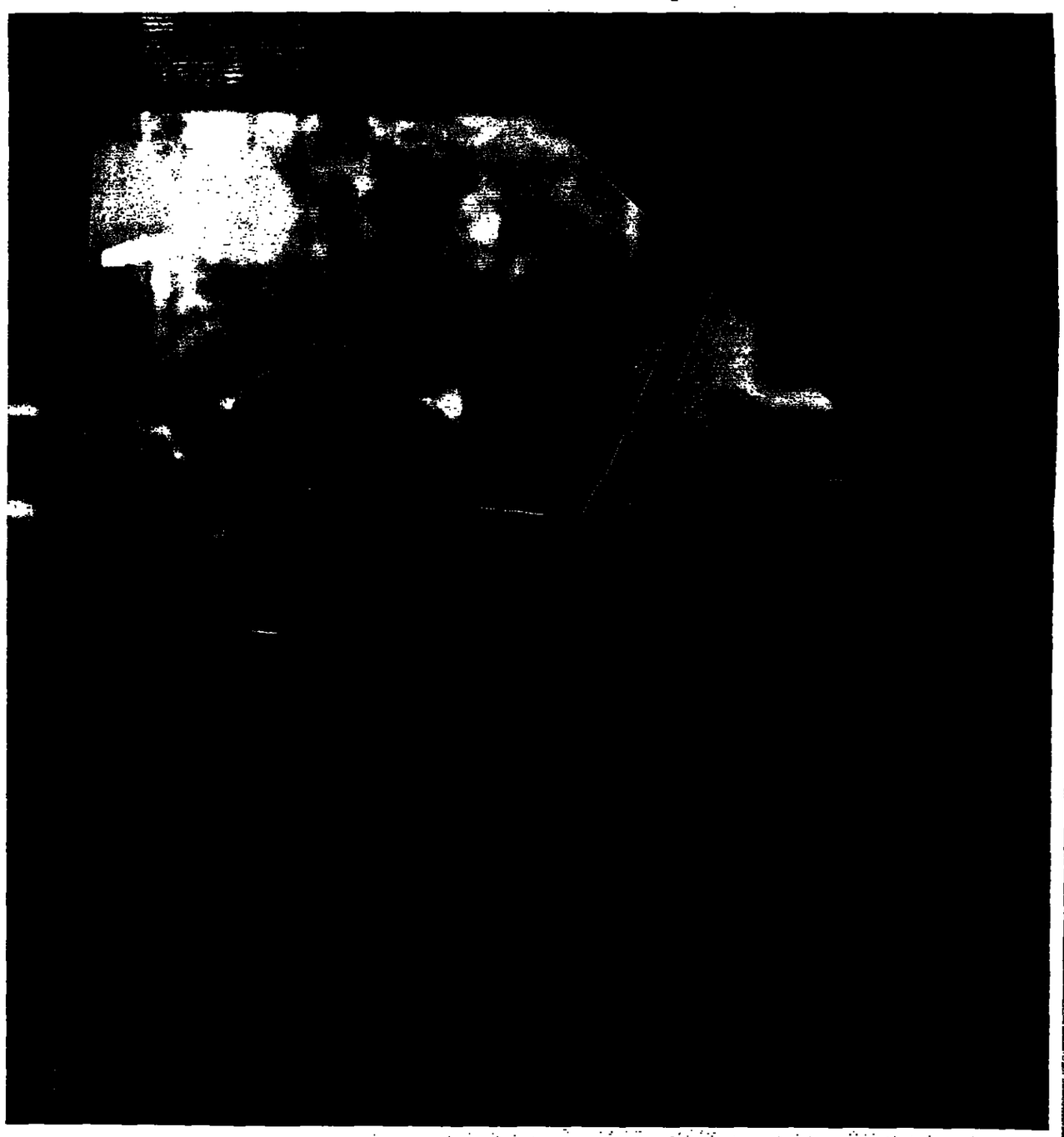
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TELECOMMUNICATIONS / A SPECIAL REPORT

Despite China's Rapid Modernization, Foreign Investors Tread Warily

By Ted Plafker

BEIJING — When China first opened itself to foreign business in the late 1970s, its telecommunications were as creaky and inefficient as its centrally planned economy. Direct-dial service was unknown and connections, once made, were frequently lost.

Since then telecommunications services, in major cities at least, have become modern and reasonably efficient. Direct international dial, mobile voice and paging, intranets and Internet are all on offer.

The outlines of China's broader business climate continue to be mirrored in the development of its telecommunications sector. Modernization has been quick, and the potential of China's market of 1.2 billion people beckons.

But bureaucratic turf wars, a poor service infrastructure and wariness of foreign participation have begun to dampen the enthusiasm of some top foreign players.

According to China's official projections, every urban home will have telephone service by 2000. Subscribers are expected to number 123 million, up from 60 million today. The number of mobile phone users will rise to 18 million.

"China is typical of newly opening markets. If there were not some frustrations together with the potential, it would be very unusual indeed," said Buddy Neel, president of BellSouth China, a subsidiary of the Atlanta-based BellSouth Corp.

Viewing telecommunications as vital to its national security and sovereignty, China has placed tight limits on foreigners seeking to operate networks. BellSouth China operates one venture providing engineering service and another managing the internal network for the Portman Center, a commercial complex in Shanghai.

In 1994, the company initiated a much more ambitious project to provide cellular phone service in Tianjin and Beijing but, Mr. Neel said, "the deal collapsed at a fairly advanced stage of negotiations." Mr. Neel declined to provide figures, but industry sources say BellSouth lost $50 million on the failed venture. Even so, his company believes China is worth the risks.

"Obviously, we would not still be here if we didn't think the potential justified it," he said.

Indeed, the fact that a foreign service provider could even enter into negotiations reflects significant progress. Until recently, all service was the exclusive domain of China's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, which is forbidden from accepting any foreign investment.

Then, in 1994, China's top government body, the State Council, authorized the establishment of a competitor, China Unicom. And it allowed Unicom to work with foreign service providers.

"The government has been very unsure about how to proceed. They don't want a wide open field like the United States now has. They are a lot more comfortable with the idea of a duopoly," said a Western diplomat who monitors the telecommunications sector.

Even with the emergence of Unicom, foreign firms have so far been able to invest only indirectly. They were required to invest in separate joint ventures which in turn could invest in Unicom projects.

In May, the Unicom CEO, Li Huifen, announced that foreigners would be permitted to invest directly in Unicom joint ventures provided their stake was less than 50 percent and that they had no operational control.

"When we heard that, we all wondered whether it was supposed to be good news or bad news," said a director of one firm involved with Unicom.

Such uncertainty is due to Unicom's reputation for being quick to demand cash from foreign companies but slow to deliver functional networks or paying subscribers.

Part of Unicom's problems are beyond its control. Although the State Council authorized the company to compete, the playing field remains distorted because the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is both Unicom's competitor and its regulator.

In several Chinese cities, Unicom has attracted foreign investment and built mobile networks, only to be refused access by the ministry to the nationwide telephone grid. Without that access, the local networks are nearly useless because subscribers cannot connect with anyone except other subscribers on the same small network.

Representatives of several firms involved with Unicom also complain that it is too concerned with getting foreign capital to build infrastructure and neglects the management and training needed to use it effectively.

"It is an incredibly inefficient setup for sharing information. All these Unicom branches are getting good ideas from their foreign partners, but they have no way to synthesize them," said William Kreuger of Xin De Telecom, a Chinese-German joint venture investing in Unicom.

"They need to train their people in every aspect of service, or else all these assets and all their great equipment will be doomed to unproductivity," he said.

Unicom said last month that it has so far spent 9 billion yen ($1.1 billion) on infrastructure, of which 70 percent has been provided by foreign firms.

In contrast to frustrated would-be service providers, equipment providers have so far done well by meeting that sort of demand.

And, because China's infrastructure was so backward until so recently, it does not need to update older networks or sacrifice the investment that went into them. In industry parlance, China is a prime candidate for "leapfrogging" straight to the most modern technology.

That technology is being provided by the world's leading firms, such as Alcatel, NEC, Siemens, Lucent and Motorola. Throughout China, these firms have established joint-venture factories to produce advanced equipment.

TED PLAFKER is a journalist based in Beijing.



Tony Alcazar-Guerra

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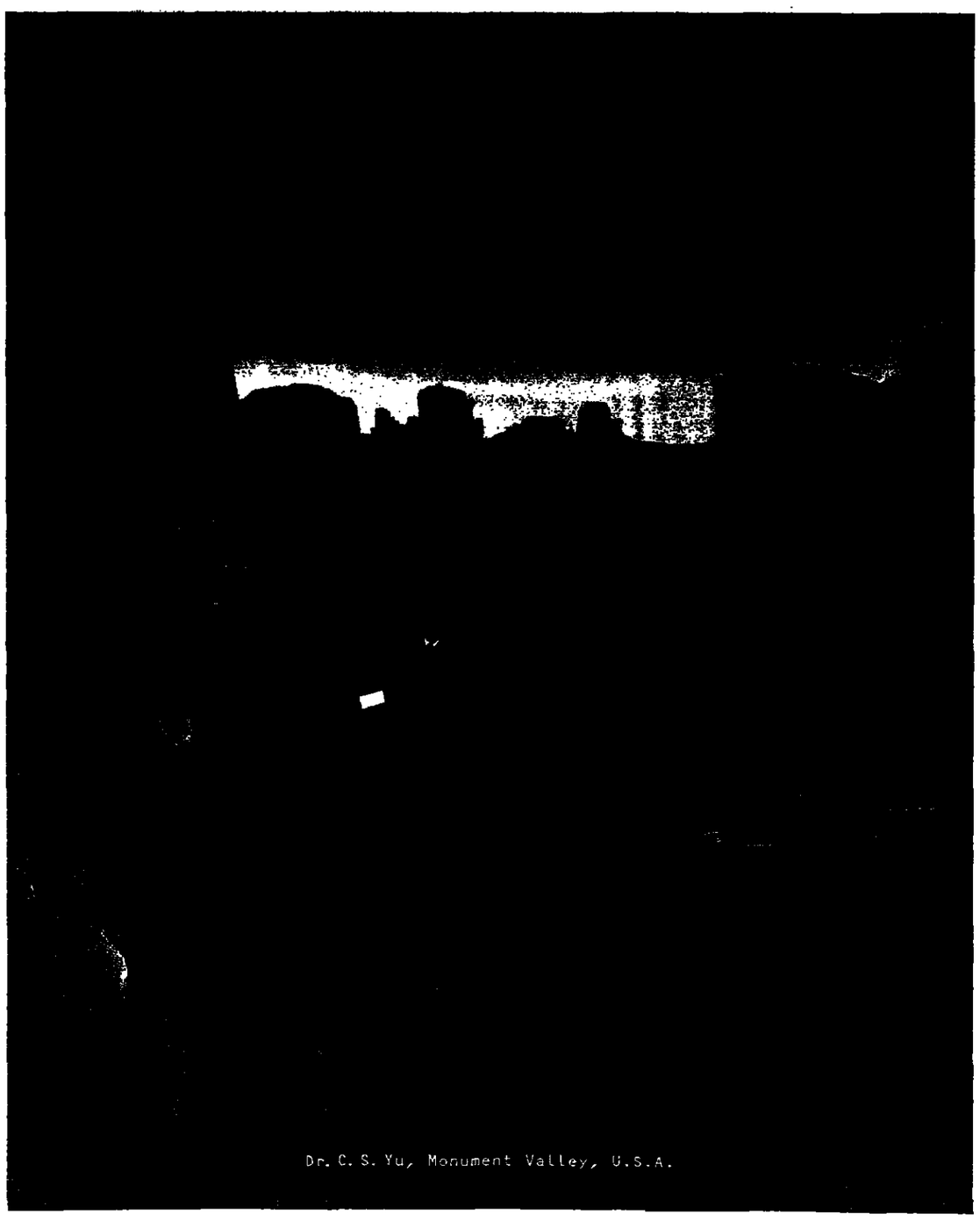
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Andrew Lippman / Media Consultant

Internet's Innovative Role

Andrew Lippman is associate director of Media Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and director of Digital Life, a Media Laboratory consortium that looks at the online interconnections between objects and people. He is an electrical and computer engineer by training and holds seven patents. He recently spoke with Ken Shulman in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Q. Where will the next wave of innovation in telecommunications originate?

A. Without a doubt on the Internet. We can presume that telephony will not evolve significantly, that people are going to continue to do what they have always done on the telephone, perhaps more cheaply, perhaps more efficiently, but still in the same fundamental way. Television today is technically the most pervasive medium. And the hardware is universal. Yet the software is remarkably parochial. If you are abroad and you read the International Herald Tribune, you can get a little bit of home. But if you turn on the television, you only get local programming. The only television software that seems to travel worldwide are the Brazilian *telenovelas*.

Q. Are you predicting the demise of television?

A. To some extent television has no future. A lot of media mature very quickly and do not evolve much afterwards. Theater has changed somewhat since Shakespeare's time, but if he woke up today he would still recognize how we present a stage play. Radio and television matured for a certain period of time but, since then, have grown very slowly. My suspicion is that television will continue to exist in its present form until viewers like us grow old and die.

•

Q. Do you foresee the eclipse of the telephone as well?

A. No, just as I don't foresee the eclipse of the publishing industry just because text can be delivered electronically. The question is where the next hotbed of innovation will be. When we move into widespread video-conferencing, we will do that on the Internet. If we invent a viable interactive television, that will also take place on the Internet.

Q. Which regions on the globe are best poised to catch the new telecommunications wave?

A. Places like Hong Kong and Singapore have bought into the information highway in a big way, as have other areas in Asia. These countries recognize that a telecommunications infrastructure is the key to industrial and social growth. We recently had visitors from Scotland, where unemployment is quite high, who were looking at telecommunications as a way to bootstrap their economy. The places that are more industrially advanced are slower to pick up on this.

Q. Will the dominant telecommunications corporations be able to maintain their market shares as this technology spreads?

A. The big three will certainly have a major role. MCI, which is responsible for the backbone of the Internet, is doubling its Internet capacity every month. At this rate, its data capacity will soon exceed its voice capacity. Yet innovations can come from anywhere, from a high-powered corporate lab or from your son's or daughter's homework.

I recently met with a man from rural Colorado who wanted to wire a school system but was too far from the network to run lines. He decided to connect instead by using low-cost radio frequencies. Now he is doing the same thing for some communities in Mongolia.

•

Q. Can the Internet be subverted into a national or nationally controlled medium?

A. As a medium, the Internet is neither under central control nor in total anarchy. Most large-scale communications systems tend to be self-governing. They don't require a chief executive. And they don't fall apart. All of the participants recognize the value of the system. And the casual way in which we make global contact on the Internet is astonishing. If you came home to find that your 12-year-old daughter had made a phone call to Australia, you'd probably be annoyed. But if you found she'd made Web contact with Australia, you'd probably be proud.

Q. How much is telecommunications technology shaping our lives? And how much are our lives shaping the new technology?

A. We tend to build our communications systems in our own image. Systems and technologies are invented, then lie around indefinitely until we need them. We had the technology for the telegraph for hundreds of years before it was put into use. And this was only with the development of the railroads, which required instantaneous signaling. But just three years after Morse invented his telegraph code, The Associated Press was founded.

Communications also tend to flower when the medium becomes affordable and easy to use. The invention of the telegraph key became the gateway to its widespread use. In telephony, the inexpensive handset was the driving force. With the Internet, this key will be affordable and easy to use terminal equipment. This is a unique moment in history, however. Never before has a technology come along that has allowed so many of us to connect to so many things so cheaply.

Q. Will the global communications network necessitate a rethinking of national and international boundaries? What about commercial boundaries?

A. We don't yet know what the longevity of the virtual community will be. At present, we are still deeply rooted in the physical community. I think commerce has been global for quite awhile. What is happening now is merely an illustration of how globalized commerce has become. It will cause repercussions that are hard to fathom. Any industry that is rooted in bits instead of in atoms can be located anywhere. And to that extent the physical world won't matter quite so much.

Q. Will this also entail a large-scale redistribution of global resources and income?

A. It will if you assume that the industrialized countries are going to be static and just lie down and die. But this isn't going to happen. Many of the European countries that historically regulated their telephone industries are already moving toward deregulation. We're all going to grow up together. What I'm hoping for is a more democratic vision of world income and distribution. This should be viewed not as a ship, but as a tide that raises all boats.

KEN SHULMAN is a freelance journalist based in Boston.

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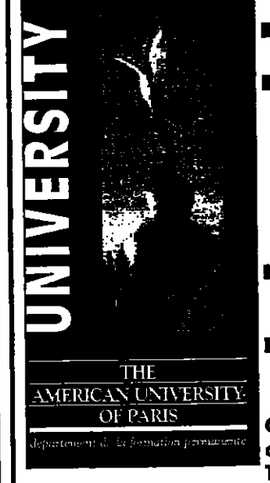
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Dai-Ichi Loan Scandal Claims More Casualties

Appointments to Top Posts Are Scrapped

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. said Sunday it had scrapped its choice of a new president as suspicions deepened over the weekend that the bank's top management had helped arrange illegal loans to a reputed corporate extortionist.

The bank said Ichiro Fujita would not be promoted to the presidency from his current post as vice president after it was reported that he was aware of the loans as a senior managing director in charge of loan screening in 1995, according to press reports. Mr. Fujita will also resign from the bank's board, the reports said.

Mr. Fujita was to have replaced Katsuhiko Kondo, 59, who will resign over the scandal, as will Chairman Tadashi Okuda, 65.

The bank has also decided not to appoint Vice President Yoshiharu Mani, 60, who was to become the new chairman, the daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported. No one could be contacted at the bank to confirm the report.

The bank's sudden change of mind suggests that it believes prosecutors may soon determine that responsibility for the scandal lies with more than just a few rogue employees, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun said.

Four of the bank's executives were arrested Thursday on suspicion of providing Ryuichi Koike with a total of 11.78 billion yen ($101.8 million) over a two-year period beginning in 1994 to buy his silence at shareholder meetings.

Mr. Koike is known as one of the extortionists, or *sokaiya*, who accept cash from corporations in exchange for promises to refrain from raising embarrassing questions or otherwise disrupting proceedings at shareholders' meetings. Payoffs to sokaiya are illegal.

Mr. Koike was also suspected of having been paid off by Nomura Securities Co. through a real estate company owned by his brother. He has been arrested in connection with the payoffs.

Critics of Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank's appointment of Mr. Fujita said he would not be able to escape blame for the bank's shady dealings.

Mr. Fujita said two weeks ago at a press conference that he learned in late 1995 about loans the bank had been making to Mr. Koike. Much of the value of the loans is not recoverable. The bank admitted last month it hid the loans on two occasions, in 1990 and 1994, from Finance Ministry inspectors, the ministry said.

Mr. Fujita, 58, had been scheduled to formally take over the presidency on June 27 when Dai-Ichi Kangyo will hold its shareholders' meeting.

Mr. Mani, the vice president who was to become chairman, is also expected to resign from the board since the scandal has grown to a point indicating that the company's management had been systematically involved, the reports said.

The bank executives who were arrested all belonged to the general affairs department, which is generally responsible for such administrative work as arranging company meetings and distributing office goods.

The four could face prison terms of up to six months and fines of up to 300,000 yen if convicted.

Prosecutors reportedly suspected top Dai-Ichi executives had also played a role in arranging the loans. Loan-screening executives gave approval to a loan plan drawn up by general affairs officials for Mr. Koike, although they knew the money would not be recovered, the Asahi Shimbun reported.

"There are growing signs that the bank itself was involved in the case," the paper said.

The Kyodo news agency said prosecutors were questioning loan-screening executives to determine the extent of top management's involvement.

One of the arrested was Hiroshi Inotsume, a former managing director in the general affairs department. He consulted an executive in charge of screening transactions and decided to extend the loan to the sokaiya, Kyodo said.

The Tokyo Shimbun reported that the Finance Ministry was considering slapping an administrative punishment on Dai-Ichi Kangyo. Such a penalty could take the form of a temporary ban on new account opening and fresh loan contracts.

Meanwhile, the Mainichi Shimbun said a former Nomura Securities executive, who had been questioned but not arrested, had confessed to investigators that he had brought stock certificates to Dai-Ichi Kangyo in 1992 as collateral for a loan to Mr. Koike.

"I brought stock certificates at the request of suspect Koike," the official reportedly said, suggesting the top brokerage house had helped the extortionist get funds from the bank.

Both Mr. Koike and his brother were arrested last month and remain in custody, along with Hideo Sakamaki, who resigned as Nomura president in March before being arrested on May 30.

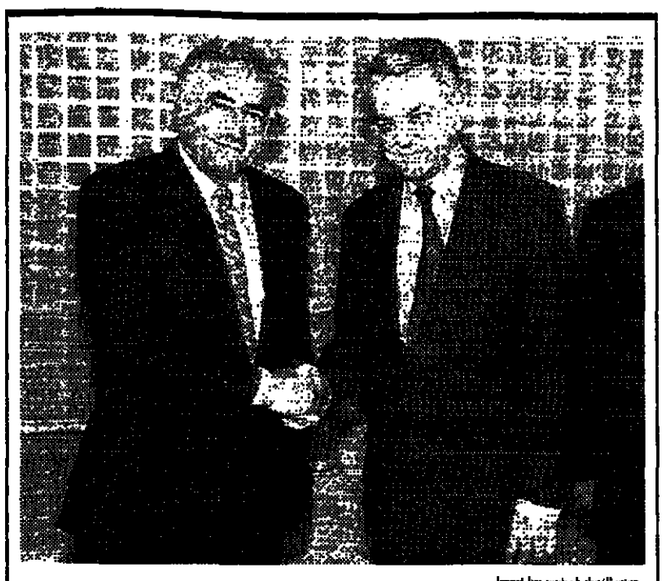
All three have yet to be charged. Meanwhile, the former Nomura managing directors Nobutaka Fujikura and Shimpei Matsuki were charged Wednesday with violating both the commercial code and the securities and exchange law.

On Friday, Finance Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka had said Dai-Ichi Kangyo should decide what to do about Mr. Fujita's appointment.

If authorities determine that even a fraction of the more than $100 million in unsecured loans to Mr. Koike were in fact payoffs, this would be the largest illegal payoff scandal under commercial law, far overshadowing the $1.4 million that Takashimaya Co., a department store operator, paid a racketeer in 1996.

On Friday, stock in Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank fell 6 percent, to 1,250 yen. The stock has fallen 18 percent over the past three weeks.

(AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters)



Jean-Christophe Kahn/Reuters

Mr. Strauss-Kahn shaking hands with his predecessor, Jean Arthuis.

Will Strauss-Kahn Toe Monetary-Union Line?

French Finance Minister Fosters Optimism

By Farah Nayeri
Bloomberg News

PARIS — When Dominique Strauss-Kahn was an up-and-coming French trade minister in 1991, one of his earliest and most sensitive missions was a fence-mending trip to Japan.

His boss, Prime Minister Edith Cresson, had described the Japanese as "ants" bent on ruling the world, and Mr. Strauss-Kahn was dispatched to make amends.

Now, as the new minister of economic affairs, finance and industry, Mr. Strauss-Kahn faces a far more daunting challenge: to reconcile his Socialist Party's lofty campaign promises with the budgetary rigor required to qualify for European economic and monetary union.

Investors hope that the 48-year-old economist will water down a Socialist platform that pledged to swell state payrolls, shore up public spending and block the sale of state-owned companies — all of which would hamper France's participation in the European currency union.

Those who know the man are confident.

"I think he has a pragmatic approach to problems, and that he is in favor of the single European currency," said his friend Jean Peyrelevade, chairman of the state-owned bank Credit Lyonnais.

Financial markets, too, are optimistic.

When Mr. Strauss-Kahn was appointed last week by Prime Minister Lionel Jospin, following the Socialist-Communist alliance's surprise victory in legislative elections, stocks and bonds soared on relief that the country's purse strings had escaped the clutches of a free-spending Communist, and fallen into the hands of an economist some analysts describe as the most conservative member of the Socialist Party.

"He's a free-marketeer at heart," said Robert Boublil, a banking analyst at Wargny in Paris.

Whether Mr. Strauss-Kahn will live up to those expectations remains to be seen. Just weeks ago, he was mayor of the crime-ridden Paris suburb of Sarcelles, and one in a cast of Socialists lurking in the political shadows, while his wife, Anne Sinclair — one of France's best-known television interviewers — basked in the spotlight.

His last ministerial duties dated back to the early 1990s, when he served two 11-month stints as industry and trade minister under President Francois Mitterrand.

Mr. Strauss-Kahn set out in life as an academic. A graduate of a top French business school, Hautes Etudes Commerciales, he went on to earn degrees in law, political science, and statistics. By 1977, he had a doctorate in economics, and afterward taught at the University of Nanterre outside Paris.

Mr. Strauss-Kahn landed his first parliamentary seat in 1986, and went on to head Parliament's influential finance committee between 1988 and 1991, where his job was to oversee

See MINISTER, Page 13

BankAmerica Courts An Investment House

Robertson Stephens Said to Be Target

Bloomberg News

SAN FRANCISCO — BankAmerica Corp. is close to an agreement to buy Robertson, Stephens & Co., an investment bank that specializes in high-technology companies, for as much as $600 million, a person familiar with the negotiations said over the weekend.

The purchase of Robertson Stephens, which is based in San Francisco, would expand BankAmerica's equity underwriting business as the bank aims to provide its corporate clients with a full menu of financing services.

BankAmerica, which already helps some corporate clients raise money in the bond markets, has long had an interest in getting into the more lucrative business of stock underwriting. In March, BankAmerica took a first step when it formed an alliance with a New York equity-trading firm, D.E. Shaw & Co., to offer equity-related products.

BankAmerica, which is also based in San Francisco, would be the third large commercial bank to buy a securities firm in the last three months. In April, Bankers Trust New York Corp. said it would acquire Alex. Brown & Sons Inc. for $1.7 billion, while Swiss Bank Corp. agreed to buy Dillon Read & Co. for $600 million in May.

Commercial banks are eager to buy securities firms as the legal barriers that have separated the banking business from the brokerage industry since the Great Depression come tumbling down. Last year, the Federal Reserve Board more than doubled the limit on revenue that banks can earn from securities underwriting and other non-lending businesses.

For securities firms, teaming up with a bank through a merger provides additional capital they need to compete against companies that are financially stronger.

"Given where they are in their corporate life cycle, I wouldn't be surprised" if Robertson were trying to sell, said Bruce Lupatkin, director of research at Hambrecht & Quist Group. "I suspect they are looking for a source of capital."

Robertson Stephens could obtain capital by going public, taking a strategic partner or selling the whole business.

In Robertson Stephens, BankAmerica would get a firm specializing in arranging stock sales for technology, health-care and consumer product companies. The securities firm, which has over 500 employees, also advises on mergers. Robertson has relationships with the kinds of fast-growing companies the bank targets for bond underwriting and leveraged financing business.

Robertson Stephens also has an investment management business, with $4.3 billion in assets, including about $3 billion in 11 stock mutual funds and $500 million in venture-capital funds.

Venture capital funds are formed to raise money for investing in companies that are just starting out or are in the early stages of developing their products. With venture capital, investment banks can develop relationships with companies that may one day need other financing services.

A spokeswoman for Robertson Stephens said the firm did not comment on speculation in the market. No BankAmerica spokesman was available for comment.

To End Piracy, China Tightens Imports of CD-Making Gear

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SHANGHAI — China has tightened rules on the import of equipment used to make video compact disks in an effort to reduce piracy, the official China Daily newspaper said Sunday.

Companies that want to import the equipment need to obtain permission from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation and the General Administration of Customs, effective June 1.

The U.S. Trade Representative said in an annual report to Congress on April 30 that China had made "significant progress" in combating piracy of American compact disks, movies and business software.

The two sides signed an agreement in 1995 that called on China to close factories and stamp out rampant piracy of American goods.

Nonetheless, more than $1 billion of American printed works, compact disks and software is pirated annually in China, Harold McGraw 3d, president of the American publisher McGraw-Hill Cos., said earlier this month.

"There has been significant progress, but it has been in dialogue, not in implementation," said Mr. McGraw, who was visiting Shanghai to attend a business conference.

"There are still enormous gaps in terms of the enforcement of certain legislative and agreed-upon practices here," he said. "A lot of improvement has to be made."

China's new rules on the import of disk-making equipment come as the U.S. Congress is debating renewal of China's most-favored-nation trade status. Most-favored-nation status allows products to enter the U.S. under normal tariffs. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

CYBERSCAPE

Hot Tech Gear: Smart Pens and Simple Computers

By Mitchell Martin
International Herald Tribune

ATLANTA — With computer technology touching an increasingly large part of society, all kinds of companies are being forced to redefine the ways they do things. Often this means adapting old industries to the modern world. Sometimes it means scaling down high technology to mundane levels.

An example of the first approach is A.T. Cross Co. of Lincoln, Rhode Island. For 151 years, the company mainly made pens, which were often distributed through department stores and small merchandisers.

In 1990, Cross got a shock when its sales declined for the first time, said John Buckley, the company's chief operating officer. Its first reaction, he said, was to expand its pen lines from the well-known slim silhouette to include some fatter models and high-quality fountain pens, considered important in the European and Asian markets. In recent years, he added, Cross has been experiencing growth in international markets, where 45 percent of its 1996 sales were recorded.

Those moves helped, Mr. Buckley said, but the company has also decided to move further up the technology scale. Cross now makes digital styli, used for writing on handheld computers, and at the Comdex/Spring '97 computer trade show last week it introduced its iPen line. The iPens, to be available in October at a base price of $149, work like computer mice. This means they can add handwriting to fax and painting programs. An iPen comes with a tablet that connects with a Windows-based personal computer and feels more like a conventional writing instrument than competing products, Cross said.

Mr. Buckley said that Cross has other pen-related computer items in the works, including devices being developed with International Business Machines Corp. that will digitally store handwritten documents so that after putting pen to paper, a user can download the data in the writing instrument to a computer.

Cross has been "a little slow to react," said Alexander Paris, an analyst at Barrington Research in Chicago who said he has followed the company for years. The technology that changed its market was not so much computers replacing pens as a move toward mass merchandisers and electronic inventory management.

Cross, he said, is a family-run company that avoids layoffs, is slow to change its strategies and did not react quickly to changing market conditions. "They've turned the corner," Mr. Paris said, "but it wasn't a very sharp turn."

The company is not under any financial pressure, thanks to large cash reserves, Mr. Paris said. But its stock has fallen from as high as $40 a share in 1989 to about $11.375 on Friday. Mr. Buckley noted that a hostile bid was unlikely because voting control is maintained by a class of stock that is held by the Cross family.

While Cross is moving into high technology, a company called Parallax Inc. in Rocklin, California, drew crowds to its booth with model trains. The speeds of the trains were controlled by a low-tech computer called the Basic Stamp, which costs as little as $34, looks like a chip on a green circuit board and acts like a 1970s-era computer.

Boasting all of 2 kilobytes of memory, the thumb-sized units are programmed in the old Basic language and can be used to control other circuitry in projects like small weather stations and timed drug delivery or to teach people about computing. But some of the little computers have been used to replace industrial controllers costing thousands of dollars, the company claimed.

Charles Grace 2d, the chief financial officer, said the company sells about 100,000 a year, and a handful go up with each U.S. space shuttle to carry out experiments designed by students. One catch: you need a personal computer to transfer programs into the device.

Internet address: CyberScape@iht.com.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates — June 6

	$	£	DM	FF	Lira	DFl	BF	SF	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.9465	3.1655	1.125	0.3322	0.1141*	—	5.4515*	1.3383	1.4842*	1.4645	1.3295*
Brussels	35.705	58.04	20.635	6.1155	2.0934*	18.346	—	24.715	0.3094	25.93	24.495*
Frankfurt	1.7267	2.8065	—	0.2964	0.1015*	0.8889	4.8446*	1.1907	1.4998*	1.2586	1.1842*
London (a)	1.6275	—	2.8338	4.6902	2.2771*	2.1449	10.8249	2.361	187.2508	2.2536	238.895
Madrid	146.897	238.723	84.467	25.028	8.596*	75.882	4.0856	100.649	126.145*	106.483	—
Milan	1,684.25	2,748.66	982.65	291.86	—	873.59	47.922	1,149.48	14.326	1,226.20	11.422
New York (b)	—	1.632*	1.2703	5.8194	1,208.08	1.9205	25.59	1.4497	174.48	1.3833	146.825
Paris	5.867	9.5345	3.3736	—	0.3437*	2.9997	0.1635	4.0199	5.0621*	4.2571	3.995*
Tokyo	116.75	190.03	66.93	19.85	6.88	59.56	3.245	79.91	—	84.71	0.7934
Toronto	1.3808	2.2485	0.8099	0.2358	0.0817*	0.7122	0.3882*	0.9543	1.2008*	—	0.948*
Zurich	1.457	2.372	0.839	0.2486	0.0862*	0.7446	4.0687*	—	1.2534*	1.0481	0.977*
ECUs	1.7277	0.8854	1.5617	4.6045	1.627.17	2.2363	48.4675	1.1459	138.70	1.156	145.603
SDRs	1.3022	0.8512	2.4023	N.Q.	2.36386	2.2903	48.5438	N.Q.	148.84	1.1976	280.227

Closing in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York late afternoon rates at 4 P.M.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar. *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argentina	0.9996	Greek drac.	276.15	Mex. peso	7.959	S. Afr. rand	4.482
Australia	1.3543	Hong Kong $	7.7435	N. Zealand $	1.4522	S. Kor. won	890.50
Brazil	12.222	Hung. forint	184.35	Norw. krone	7.1855	Swed. krona	7.7969
Britain	1.6721	Indian rupee	35.785	Phil. peso	26.38	Taiwan $	27.50
Canada	1.3221	Indo. rupiah	2431.00	Polish zloty	3.23	Thai baht	25.91
China/Hong Kong	28.75	Irish £	0.6775	Port. escudo	175.37	Turkish lira	142260.
Czech Rep.	6.6587	Israeli shek.	3.4064	Russ. ruble	5767.50	UAE dirham	3.671
Denmark	7.3097	Kuw. dinar	0.3004	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolfv.	488.50
Ecuador	1.0000	Malay. ring.	2.512	Sing. $	1.4308		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Britain	1.6206	1.6194	1.6182	Japanese yen	115.40	114.87	114.36
Canada	1.3868	1.3731	1.3704	Swiss franc	1.4539	1.4484	1.4434
Germany	1.7249	1.7209	1.7272				

Quotations: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo).

A Beefed-Up Raytheon Plans Cuts

Bloomberg News

LEXINGTON, Massachusetts — Raytheon Co. will spend $573 million to close plants, sell equipment and eliminate jobs after completing $12.45 billion in planned defense acquisitions, according to a regulatory filing.

The defense, aerospace and engineering concern will pay $165 million in fees to investment bankers, lawyers and accountants for their work on the purchases, the filing said.

Raytheon said in January that it would buy the defense-electronics divisions of Hughes Electronics Corp., a unit of General Motors Corp., and of Texas Instruments Inc. It will pay about $9.5 billion in stock and assumed debt for the Hughes business, and $2.95 billion in cash for the Texas Instruments unit. The acquisitions would make Raytheon the third-largest aerospace concern in the United States.

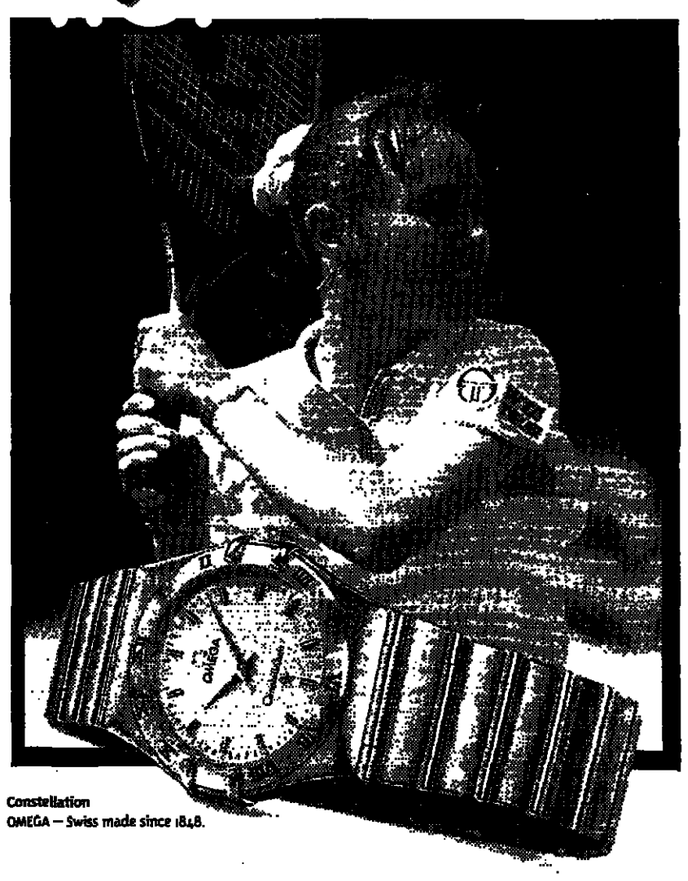
The maker of Patriot missiles and Beech aircraft released the estimates in a filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The money to pay for severance and plant closings is to be spent over a two and a half year period following the closing of the transactions, said a Raytheon spokesman.

Raytheon said it expected the Texas Instruments transaction to close by the end of this month, and the Hughes purchase to close by the end of September.

In February, Raytheon's chairman and chief executive, Dennis Picard, told analysts and investors that the company would close "at least" seven of its 41 defense facilities.

Separately, Raytheon's E-Systems division received a $1.1 billion, five-year contract for logistics services from the U.S. Special Operations Command, the Defense Department said late Friday.

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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

With Inflation Apparently at Rest, a Robust Rally Looks Set to Roll On

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Treasury bond prices are seen holding steady this week after a thundering rally on Friday, although economists said there might be some pullback because of technical factors.

Treasury bond prices posted their biggest gains in five weeks after a government report showed the U.S. jobless rate fell last month to 4.8 percent, the lowest since November 1973. The price of a 30-year Treasury bond rose 1 7/32, to 98 2/32 on Friday. The bond's yield fell to 6.78 percent from 6.88 on the previous day.

The yield, which had been 6.91 percent a week earlier, is now at its lowest level since Feb. 26. For bondholders, the gains on Friday translated into about $12.19 for every $1,000 worth of bonds held.

The market will pass through the first part of the week without much input from economic data, although debate over the Federal Reserve Board's next move on interest rates will be fueled later in the week by reports on retail sales and inflation news.

Meanwhile, uncertainty about European monetary union could lift Treasury bonds. That happened to some extent on Friday, analysts said, when central banks helped lead a Treasury bond buying spree that appeared linked to related foreign-exchange fluctuations. EU finance ministers meet Monday in Luxembourg.

The Friday rally was not typical of bond-market behavior. When the economy surges and companies have a harder time finding workers, wages and prices typically rise more quickly. That can spark a rout in bonds, because inflation erodes the value of the securities' fixed payments.

But although the economy's first-quarter growth was the fastest in about a decade, and unemployment dropped in May to its lowest level in a generation, inflation has not shown signs of rising.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

"The key assumption is that low rates of unemployment lead to higher wages and inflation," said Victor Thompson, a fund manager at State Street Global Advisors in Boston. "In this cycle, inflation doesn't appear to be showing itself."

With the small amount of data next week seen as friendly, the market should not see many obstacles to continuing its strong tone, traders said.

"The market is on a roll, and I don't see anything getting in the way of the rally other than it technically getting overbought," said Joseph Liro, chief U.S. economist at CIBC Wood Gundy Securities Corp.

The jobs report was one in a series of government releases that point to moderate growth in the economy. Previously, the government reported that consumer prices rose at just a 1.5 percent annual rate during the first four months of the year, down from a 3.9 percent rate in the period a year earlier. This year's period included the first quarter, in which the economy expanded at a 5.8 percent annual rate — the fastest growth since the fourth quarter of 1987.

These indicators may allow the Federal Reserve to refrain from raising bank lending rates when officials meet July 1, some investors said.

"The inflation performance is very good," said Hugh Whelan, a fund manager at Aeltus Investment. "That should temper any alarm on the Fed's part."

Central bank officials raised the target rate for overnight loans between banks in March by 25 basis points, to 5.5 percent, to cool growth and keep inflation from accelerating. Last month they left rates unchanged as inflation remained subdued.

Further evidence that inflation is under wraps could come Friday, when the government releases its report on producer prices. Economists expect the Labor Department figures to show that prices paid to factories, farmers and other producers were unchanged in May, and rose just 0.1 percent excluding food and energy prices.

Still, many investors are reluctant to buy bonds because they are concerned the economy's strength — reflected not only in the jobless rate, but also in statistics such as a 28-year high in consumer confidence — may yet speed inflation and lead to at least one more rate increase.

"The Fed is going to tighten again — it's just a question of when," said Reid Smith, a bond-fund manager for the Vanguard Group of Funds in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. "We're going to see higher rates before the end of the year." *(Bloomberg, Bridge News, NYT)*

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending June 6. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Argentine Peso

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
242	Argentina	8¾	12/13/98	100.8655	8.6700

Austrian Schilling

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
134	Austria	4⅝	05/23/02	99.1500	4.6600
161	Austria	5¼	04/11/07	99.2000	5.8000

Belgian Franc

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
192	Belgium	7	04/29/99	105.9900	6.6000

British Pound

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
96	Britain	7	06/07/02	100.0310	7.0000
141	Britain Tsy Loan	15½	09/30/98	110¾	14.0000
142	World Bank	zero	07/17/00	79.6250	7.5800
165	Fed H Loan W8	6⅞	06/07/02	98.7500	6.9600
183	Britainersion Stk	9½	10/25/04	113.4690	8.3700
214	World Bank	6.1000	03/17/00	97.7500	6.2400
215	EBRD	6.2000	02/14/00	98.0000	6.3300

Canadian Dollar

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
250	Canada	7	12/01/06	103.8500	6.7400

Danish Krone

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
8	Denmark	8	03/15/06	111.1863	7.2000
19	Denmark	7	11/15/07	103.8932	6.7400
27	Denmark	9	11/15/98	106.8000	8.4300
29	Denmark	8	05/15/03	112.0500	7.1400
46	Denmark	7	12/15/04	105.7894	6.6200
49	Denmark	7	11/10/24	96.6000	7.2500
54	Denmark	8	11/15/01	111.6600	7.1600
68	Denmark	6	12/10/99	103.6000	5.7900
79	Denmark	9	11/15/00	113.4800	7.9300
83	Denmark	6	11/15/02	103.4500	5.8000
110	Denmark	4	02/15/00	99.4500	4.0200
115	Real Kredit	6	10/01/26	89.3000	6.7200
122	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.1200	6.8500
132	Denmark	7	08/15/97	100.4900	6.9700
151	Nykredit 3 Cs	6	10/01/26	89.3000	6.7200

Deutsche Mark

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Germany	6	01/04/07	101.1125	5.9300
2	Germany	8	07/21/02	113.3900	7.0600
3	Germany	6½	04/26/06	103.5300	6.0400
4	Germany	3¾	03/19/99	100.7170	3.7200
6	Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	107.5629	6.3900
7	Germany	6	07/04/07	101.1284	5.9300
9	Bundesobligation	4½	02/22/02	99.2988	4.5300
10	Germany	4¾	11/20/01	100.7925	4.7100
13	Germany	7⅜	01/03/05	110.4911	6.6700
15	Germany	5	08/20/01	101.9300	4.9100
16	Germany	5	05/21/01	102.2600	4.8900
17	Germany	6	01/05/06	101.9840	5.8800
18	Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	112.0733	6.6900
20	Germany	6½	10/14/05	105.3681	6.1700
22	Germany	6	02/16/06	101.8950	5.8900
23	Germany	8¼	09/20/01	113.9729	7.2400
24	Germany	6¼	01/04/24	95.2652	6.5600
26	Germany	9	10/20/00	114.9708	7.8300
30	Germany	8	07/22/02	113.7204	7.0300
32	Treuhand	7⅛	12/02/02	110.6827	6.6600
34	Germany	6½	07/15/03	106.7700	6.0900
35	Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	108.7000	6.3200
36	Germany	9	01/22/01	115.2900	7.8100
37	Germany	5¼	02/21/01	103.0900	5.0900
38	Germany	8¾	08/20/01	115.7200	7.5600
39	Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	106.9200	6.0800
41	Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	102.8020	4.9900
43	Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	105.1300	5.9500
44	Germany	8½	02/20/01	113.7988	7.4700
45	Germany	5¾	08/22/00	104.7067	5.4900
47	Germany	6¾	04/22/03	108.1488	6.2400
48	Treuhand	6⅞	05/13/04	107.7967	6.2600
50	Germany	7	01/13/00	107.5019	6.5100
52	Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	112.8500	6.8700
53	Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	107.3863	6.1700
55	Germany	5⅞	05/15/00	104.8086	5.6100
56	Treuhand	6⅜	07/01/99	105.3100	6.0500
57	Germany	7½	11/11/04	112.0008	6.7000
58	Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	109.9600	6.4800
59	Treuhand	5	01/14/99	102.3200	4.8900
60	Germany	3½	09/18/98	100.1700	3.4900
61	Treuhand	6	11/12/03	104.1275	5.7600
64	Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	110.1000	6.4700
65	Germany	8⅜	05/21/01	113.9600	7.3500
67	Germany	6	09/15/03	104.5733	5.7400
69	Germany	6¾	07/15/04	106.9799	6.3100
70	Germany	6½	03/15/00	105.5475	6.1000
71	Germany	7¼	10/21/02	110.6750	6.5500
73	Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	103.7246	5.5400
77	Germany	8⅜	12/20/00	114.6700	7.7400
81	Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	104.7200	5.8500
82	Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	105.0130	6.5500
84	Germany	5¾	02/22/99	103.0400	5.2200
86	Treuhand	5	12/17/98	102.2500	4.8900
87	Germany	7	12/22/97	101.9900	6.8600
88	Germany	6¾	09/15/99	106.5600	6.3300
90	Germany	8½	08/21/00	112.7400	7.5400
91	Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	102.3502	5.9800
92	Germany	3½	12/18/98	100.0900	3.5000
93	Germany	6½	01/02/99	104.5100	6.2200
94	Germany	8	09/22/97	101.3400	7.8900
95	Germany	6	02/20/98	101.8700	5.8900
97	Germany	6	06/20/16	95.2880	6.3000
100	Treuhand	7	11/25/99	107.4000	6.5200
102	Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	105.2200	5.9400
105	Germany	8¾	07/20/00	113.2700	7.7200
112	Germany	6⅜	05/20/98	102.8800	6.2000
117	Germany	7½	10/20/97	101.5171	7.3900
118	Germany	5¾	08/20/98	102.7900	5.5900
120	Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	103.0076	5.9500
127	Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	102.7800	5.4700
138	Germany	5¼	11/20/97	100.9000	5.2000
139	Germany	5¾	05/28/99	104.0100	5.5300
152	Bankers Tr FRN	3.2266	05/21/02	99.7156	3.2400
159	Germany	7	02/22/99	105.6000	6.6300
163	Germany	8¼	07/21/97	100.5900	8.2000
168	Germany	7¼	01/20/00	108.2320	6.7000
172	Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	105.4200	6.5200
174	Germany FRN	3.0308	09/30/04	99.2100	3.0500
177	Germany	8¾	05/22/00	112.8900	7.7500
184	Russia	9	03/25/04	101.2000	8.8900
200	Germany	5¼	10/20/98	102.4200	5.1300
203	Germany	6¾	08/20/98	103.9200	6.5000
207	Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	102.0284	6.4900
208	Germany	6	10/20/98	103.3800	5.8000
219	Germany	5¼	02/25/98	101.3900	5.1800
221	KFW	5½	03/12/07	97.0500	5.6700
226	Germany	6⅜	01/20/98	101.8800	6.2600
231	Germany	6¼	02/20/98	102.0400	6.1300
236	Germany	6¾	06/21/99	106.0400	6.3700
241	Westpa Bk FRN	3.1375	06/04/99	99.8814	3.1400
243	German States	6¼	08/21/06	102.6400	6.0900
245	Credit Local	5½	10/18/00	102.4966	5.3700
247	Germany	7¾	02/21/00	109.5815	7.0700

Dutch Guilder

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
21	Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	102.9100	6.0700
62	Netherlands	5¾	02/15/07	100.4000	5.7300
76	Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	107.1500	7.0000
98	Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	114.1500	6.7900
99	Netherlands	7	03/15/99	105.5000	6.6400
103	Netherlands	9	01/15/01	115.1000	7.8200
108	Netherlands	6	01/15/06	102.6500	5.8500
111	Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	115.9300	7.5500
113	Netherlands	6¾	02/15/99	104.9000	6.4300
114	Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	112.90	6.6400
126	Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	103.1500	6.3000
130	Netherlands	6¾	10/01/98	104.0000	6.4900
131	Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	113.8500	7.4700
133	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/00	110.6300	7.4600
145	Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	115.1500	7.1600
154	Netherlands	7	06/15/05	109.4500	6.4000
158	Italy	6⅛	05/29/12	98.4000	6.2200
162	Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	107.6500	6.2700
178	Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	107.2500	6.0600
181	Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	119.0500	6.9300
187	Netherlands	5¼	09/15/02	103.9700	5.5300
188	Netherlands	8¾	05/01/00	112.4700	7.7800
195	Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	113.90	6.5800
196	Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	102.7000	5.6000
210	Netherlands	9	07/01/00	113.70	7.9200
212	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	114.5500	7.2000
217	Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	111.20	6.5200
224	Netherlands	7¾	01/15/00	109.1500	7.1000
239	Netherlands SP	zero	01/15/23	17½	7.0400
244	Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	119.90	7.0900

ECU

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
72	France OAT	5½	04/25/07	94.9000	5.8000
75	France OAT	7	04/25/06	106.2000	6.5900
104	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	109.8000	6.8300
119	France OAT	6	04/25/04	101.5300	5.9100
169	Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	116.1500	7.8600
176	France BTAN	5	03/16/99	101.2800	4.9400
198	France OAT	8½	03/15/02	113.1300	7.5100
225	France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	104.0500	5.7700
230	Britain	4	01/28/00	98.7100	4.0500
238	France OAT	10	02/26/01	117.6000	8.5000
249	France OAT	8	04/25/03	112.40	7.1200

French Franc

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
101	FranceOAT	5½	04/25/07	98.2800	5.6000
179	France BTAN	4¾	04/12/99	101.8100	4.6700
218	France OAT	6½	10/25/06	105.9400	6.1400

Finnish Markka

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
136	Finland sr 1999	11	01/15/99	111.1598	9.9000
153	Finland	9½	03/15/04	120.3904	7.8900
211	Finland Serial s	7¼	04/18/06	107.1621	6.7700

Italian Lira

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
137	Mediobanca Intl	2	07/01/02	84.5000	2.3700
232	Italy	6	02/15/00	99.0900	6.0600

Japanese Yen

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
124	Spain	3.1000	09/20/06	102.8750	3.0100
146	Italy	3¾	06/08/05	107.3750	3.4900
170	Malaysian Air	2.5500	05/29/02	99.5000	2.5600
186	Japan Dev Bk	6½	09/20/01	119⅛	5.4600
199	N.U. Mon	0.8930	01/18/99	100.2102	0.8900
216	Argentina	4.4000	05/27/04	98.8750	4.4500

South African Rand

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
229	BNG	zero	12/29/20	4⅞	13.6700

Spanish Peseta

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
107	Spain	7.9000	02/28/02	109.1210	7.2400
116	Spain	7.4000	07/30/99	104.5600	7.0800
237	Spain	6¾	04/15/00	104.0650	6.4900

Swedish Krona

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
85	Sweden	11	01/21/99	109.3350	10.0600
125	Sweden 1036	10¼	05/05/00	112.8070	9.0900
147	Sweden	10¼	05/05/03	118.9560	8.6200
160	Sweden 1037	8	08/15/07	107.5200	7.4400
197	Sweden	6	02/09/05	95.8650	6.2600
205	Sweden	6½	10/25/06	97.2530	6.6800

U.S. Dollar

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
5	Brazil Cap S.L	4½	04/15/14	90.0869	5.0000
11	Argentina par L	5¼	03/31/23	68.2564	8.0600
12	Brazil S.ZI FRN	6⅞	04/15/24	83.0063	8.2800
14	Brazil par ZI	5¼	04/15/24	66.6250	7.8800
25	Argentina FRN	6¾	03/29/05	89.5762	7.5400
28	Venezuela FRN	6½	12/18/07	91.5199	7.1000
31	Mexico	11½	05/15/26	111.9116	10.2800
33	Brazil L FRN	6⅞	04/15/06	91.5750	7.5100
40	Argentina	11¾	01/30/17	109.6047	10.3800
42	Brazil FRN	6½	01/01/01	98.6313	6.5900
51	Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	75.3056	8.9600
63	Mexico	9⅞	01/15/07	105.0705	9.4000
66	Brazil S.L FRN	6¹⁵⁄₁₆	04/15/12	82.5288	8.4100
74	Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	75.6250	8.2600
78	Fc Cbo FRN	zero	06/03/09	99.8500	0.0000
80	Ecuador FRN	3¼	02/28/15	65.5949	4.9500
89	Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	75.6250	8.2600
106	Bulgaria FRN	6¹¹⁄₁₆	07/28/11	68.1563	9.6300
109	Italy FRN	5.7188	05/12/02	99.8200	5.7300
121	Ecuador par	3½	02/28/25	46.3750	7.5500
123	Bulgaria FRN	6¹¹⁄₁₆	07/28/24	69.0625	9.5000
128	Argentina FRN	5.6953	04/01/01	128.7500	4.4200
129	British Gas	zero	11/04/21	15⅞	7.8200
135	Brazil S.L. FRN	6¹⁵⁄₁₆	04/15/09	87.2500	7.9500
140	British Telecom	6¾	04/25/02	99.9697	6.7500
143	Mexico FRN	7⅞	08/06/01	100.8900	7.8100
144	Argentina FRN	6⅞	03/31/23	85.8125	8.0100
148	Total	6⅞	06/02/04	99.3750	6.9200
149	Pemex	8½	05/30/02	100.3750	8.4700
150	Venezuela par B	6¾	03/31/20	76.3750	8.8400
155	Ecuador FRN	6⅞	02/28/25	69.9375	9.2000
156	Mexico	11¾	09/15/16	109.7500	10.3600
157	Czbk Overseas	5.7266	01/29/01	99.5800	5.7500
164	Goldman Sachs	6⅛	06/02/04	99.8700	6.0700
166	Mexico C FRN	6.8203	12/31/19	92.1737	7.4000
167	Panama FRN	4	07/17/16	87.2500	4.5800
171	Russia	9¼	11/27/01	100.0240	9.2500
173	Brazil Cbond S.L	4½	04/15/14	90.0195	5.0000
175	Poland par	3	10/27/24	55.8750	5.3700
180	Peru Pdi	4	03/07/17	64.6250	6.1900
182	Associates	6¾	10/31/01	99.2500	6.8000
185	BayVereinsbank	6¾	05/22/00	100.6273	6.7100
189	Mexico B FRN	6.8359	12/31/19	92.7949	7.3600
190	Poland FRN	6⅞	10/27/24	98.1875	7.0700
191	Mexico D FRN	6⅞	12/28/19	92.2789	7.3800
193	British Telecom	7	05/23/07	100.1622	6.9900
194	Poland Inter	4	10/27/14	84.1875	4.7500
201	Mexico A FRN	6.8672	12/31/19	92.1250	7.4500
202	Brazil S.L FRN	6¹⁵⁄₁₆	04/15/12	82.5289	8.4100
204	Peru Front	3¼	03/07/17	59.0625	5.5000
206	IADB	6⅝	03/07/07	98.5000	6.7300
209	Italy FRN	5.9023	07/26/99	100.3000	5.8800
213	BayHypo Wech	7	05/14/01	101.0000	6.9300
220	Panama Interest	3½	07/17/14	75.2500	4.6500
222	Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	66.7500	9.3600
223	Tokyo Elec Pwr	7	02/13/07	100.5562	6.9600
227	Bulgaria	2¼	07/28/12	52.4375	4.2900
228	Mexico	9¾	02/06/01	105.3750	9.2500
233	Argentina	11	10/09/06	109.5991	10.0400
234	Sweden FRN	5.7188	02/08/01	100.0300	5.7200
235	Morgan Trust	6¾	05/28/02	100.0000	6.7500
240	Ontario	7¾	06/04/02	104.1250	7.4400
246	Spintab	6⅞	04/28/00	100.2645	6.8600
248	Standard Ch	6⅛	12/31/99	85.1300	7.1900

Bond Investors Scramble to Buy More Junk

Bloomberg News

NEW YORK — Junk bonds continued their climb last week as TransAmerican Energy Corp. and 13 other companies raised $3.85 billion, the largest amount sold in any week this year.

The success of the sales, many of which were boosted because of investor appetite, is a clear sign that the junk bond market has recovered from its slump two months ago.

They come amid optimism that the economy will keep its steady pace and that the Federal Reserve Board may not raise interest rates. That is good news for companies with lower credit ratings because it increases the likelihood that they will not default on interest payments — or go bankrupt. Employment figures released Friday, showing less-than-expected job growth and, at 4.8 percent, the lowest unemployment rate since November 1973, further boosted investors' confidence.

The statistics "suggest that interest rates may not be raised," said Kenneth Malamed, a funds manager at Financial Management Advisors. "If that's the case, we're going to have a cooperative environment."

Individual investors and brokers plowed a net $374 million into junk, or high-yield, bond mutual funds for the week ended last Wednesday, according to AMG Data Services. That is the biggest inflow in three weeks and reverses the small outflow of last week.

That helps explain the ease with which the market digested this week's sales — and suggests that fund managers have plenty of cash to put to work next week. Among those planning to sell bonds in coming days is Abacan Resources Corp., which explores for and develops oil and gas properties in Nigeria. It is preparing a $160 million sale of five-year notes.

TransAmerican Energy, an oil and natural gas company based in Houston, was the week's biggest issuer, raising $1.35 billion in a two-part sale.

And all this does not include Brazil's $3 billion offering of global bonds — also rated below investment grade — many of which were bought by American investors.

From the start of the year through last Friday, high-yield bonds had returned 5.2 percent, or 12.7 percent at an annual pace, according to a basket of 860 bonds tracked by Merrill Lynch.

That beats higher-grade corporate bonds, which had returned an average 3.3 percent so far this year, and Treasuries of all maturities, which had returned 2.7 percent, according to Merrill figures.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Paul Floren

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena	$150	2002	0.05	99.978	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.175%. (Lehman Brothers.)
Caisse Centrale du Credit Immobilier	$750	2004	0.05	99.825	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.175%. Denominations $10,000. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Gulf International Bank	$200	2002	0.325	99.89	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par in 2000. Fees 0.25%. Denominations $10,000. (Chase Manhattan.)
Nationsbank	$400	2004	0.10	99.684	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Merrill Lynch.)
NBG Finance	$200	2007	0.60	99.576	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par in 2002, thereafter 1.90% over 3-month Libor. Fees 0.40%. (Salomon Brothers.)
Svenska Handelsbanken	$300	2002	libor	99.902	—	Interest will be 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.175%. (Lehman Brothers.)
Midland Bank	£150	2007	0.20	99.873	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par in 2002, thereafter 0.70% over 3-month Libor. (HSBC Markets.)
Household Bank	FF1,250	2001	0.15	100.065	—	Over 3-month Pibor. Noncallable. Fees 0.175%. (Merrill Lynch.)
Renault Credit	FF2,000	2000	0.05	99.98	—	Over 3-month Pibor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. Denominations FF100,000. (Credit Commercial de France.)
Danone Finance	ITL200,000	2002	0.36	100.50	—	Over 6-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.90. Noncallable. Fees 0.70%. (Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena.)
European Coal and Steel Community	PTE16,300	2002	0.15	100	—	Under 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. (Banco Portuguese de Investimento.)
Merrill Lynch	Y10,000	1999	0.11	100	—	Under 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. Denominations Y100 million. (Merrill Lynch.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Asian Development Bank	$1,000	2007	6¾	99.427	99.61	Semi-annually. Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Goldman Sachs.)
Brazil	$3,000	2027	10⅛	93.234	—	Semi-annually. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. Denominations $250,000. (Goldman Sachs.)
Chrysler Finance	$200	2000	6⅜	100.961	99.75	Reoffered at 99.811. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (BNP Capital Markets.)
Council of Europe	$250	1998	5.20	100	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. (Nomura.)
Denmark	$500	2003	6⅝	101.196	99.60	Reoffered at 99.596. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (ABN AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Deutsche Bank	$500	2004	6¾	101.361	99.72	Reoffered at 99.786. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Electricite de France	$600	2002	6⅜	101.24	99.73	Reoffered at 99.615. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (J.P. Morgan.)
European Investment Bank	$300	2012	6⅞	100.965	—	Reoffered at 99.315. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Salomon Brothers.)
Ford Motor Credit Corp.	$1,000	2007	7.20	99.914	99.93	Semi-annually. Noncallable. Fees 0.45%. (Merrill Lynch.)
General Electric Capital Corp.	$350	2010	7	101.084	99.63	Reoffered at 99.334. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Goldman Sachs.)
General Electric Capital Corp.	$400	2006	7	101.807	100.25	Reoffered at 100.132. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Goldman Sachs.)
Merrill Lynch	$300	2004	7	99.376	99.42	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (Merrill Lynch.)
Rheinische Hypothekenbank	$750	2007	6⅞	100.989	99.32	Reoffered at 99.314. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Commerzbank.)
Sigma Finance	$200	2000	6½	101.0555	99.80	Reoffered at 99.868. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Salomon Brothers.)
St. Petersburg	$300	2002	9½	99.536	—	Noncallable. Fees 1%. Denominatons $10,000. (Salomon Brothers.)
Toyota	$1,000	2007	7	101.861	100.20	Reoffered 100.186. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Unibanco	$150	2000	8	100.02	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.45%. (Unibanco.)
General Electric Capital Corp.	DM500	2001	4½	101.075	99.61	Reoffered at 99.55. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Goldman Sachs.)
Internationale Nederlanden Groep	DM1,000	2007	6	101.915	99.86	Reoffered at 99.765. Noncallable. Fees 2½%. (ING Barings.)
Romania	DM600	2002	7¾	101.50	—	Reoffered at 100. Noncallable. Fees 2.50%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Shinhan Bank	DM300	2000	4¾	101.188	—	Reoffered at 99.5755. Noncallable. Fees 1.80%. (DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank.)
Total	DM250	2003	5¼	101.305	—	Reoffered at 98.88. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Rabobank.)
Turkey	DM1,000	2002	7¼	101⅞	—	Reoffered at 100. Noncallable. Fees 2½%. (Commerzbank.)
Argentina	£200	2007	10	99	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.75%. (UBS.)
Inter-American Development Bank	£200	2000	6.40	99.10	—	Semi-annually. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Yamaichi.)
Lloyds Bank	£300	2007	7¾	99.553	100.02	Noncallable. Fees 0.40%. (Goldman Sachs.)
Barclays Bank	FF1,000	perp.	6½	99.715	—	Callable at in 2009, thereafter interest will be 1.42% over 3-month Libor. Fees 0.625%. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
Finland	DF1,000	2007	5⅞	100.975	—	Reoffered at 99.30. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (ABN AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Bayerische Hypothekenbank	ITL300,000	2002	7.10	101.575	99.75	Callable at par in 1999. Increased from 200 billion lira. Fees 1⅛%. (Cariplo.)
Brazil	ITL500,000	2017	11	101.30	99.90	Reoffered at 100. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
European Investment Bank	ITL250,000	2002	6.20	100.43	98.78	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue raising total amount to 900 billion lira. Fees 1⅛%. (Caboto.)
Landesbank Rheiland Pfalz	ITL300,000	2001	6½	101.434	99.80	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (IMI.)
World Bank	SAR500	1998	15⅞	100.95	99.95	Reoffered at 100.05. Noncallable. Fees 1%. (Credito Italiano.)
Fannie Mae	Y10,000	1999	5.12	100	—	Semi-annually. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/2%. Redemption will be in dollars at an exchange rate of $4,299.23 per 500,000 yen bond. (Merrill Lynch.)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, June 9-13

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Hong Kong:** Hong Kong Trade Development Council sponsors Hong Kong International Film Market Trade Fair. June 11-June 13, Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Center.	**Copenhagen:** The World Gas Conference meets to discuss the prospects for natural gas. Speakers include Harald Norvik, president of Statoil AS of Norway; Pierre Gadonneix, chairman of Gaz de France.	**San Jose, California:** Intel Corp. and IBM Corp. sponsor Netscape Internet Developers Conference. Information: 415-937-2555. From June 11-June 13. **Washington:** Federal Trade Commission holds hearings on Internet privacy. From June 10-June 12.
Monday June 9	**Tokyo:** The Bank of Japan releases wholesale price index for May; Machine Tool Builders Association releases sales figures for April.	**London:** Office for National Statistics releases industrial production figures for April, producer prices for May. **Prague:** Statistical Office releases May consumer prices figures and April industrial output figures.	**Mexico City:** Central bank releases inflation rate for May. **Ottawa:** Statistics Canada reports first-quarter industrial capacity utilization.
Tuesday June 10	**Sydney:** Simon Hannes, a former executive with Macquarie Bank, faces insider trading hearing. **Tokyo:** The Economic Planning Agency releases data on machine orders for April as well as its monthly economic outlook.	**Copenhagen:** Danmarks Statistik releases March and April retail sales. **Prague:** Czech Parliament reconvenes for deputies to hold a vote of confidence on the reshuffled Czech government.	**Mexico City:** Central bank releases the nation's foreign-reserve levels. **Ottawa:** Statistics Canada reports April new motor vehicle sales. **Rio de Janeiro:** Coffee exporters release May export figures.
Wednesday June 11	**Tokyo:** Japan and the United States to discuss deregulation of Japan's insurance markets. The Bank of Japan releases figures on balance of payments in April, personal savings figures as of the end of March, current account in April.	**Budapest:** Government releases May consumer prices figures and revised April industrial output figures. **London:** Office for National Statistics releases provisional unemployment rate for May, productivity and unit wage cost for April.	**Ottawa:** Statistics Canada reports April new housing price index. **Washington:** U.S. Department of Energy issues its weekly report on U.S. petroleum stocks, production, imports and refinery utilization.
Thursday June 12	**Hong Kong:** External trade statistics by country and commodity for April. **Sydney:** Government to release the labor-force figures for May, including employment growth and the unemployment rate	**Bern:** Switzerland's Department for Economic Affairs expected to release gross domestic product figures for first quarter. **Munich:** The economic research institute Ifo gives a presentation on the German economy.	**Mexico City:** Finance Ministry releases April's trade balance. **Washington:** Commerce Department reports retail sales for May.
Friday June 13	**Tokyo:** The Bank of Japan releases figures on bank lending in May. The Economic Planning Agency may release gross domestic product figures for the January-March quarter.	**Madrid:** The National Statistics Institute releases May consumer price index. **Paris:** Insee releases provisional May consumer price index figures. Treasury releases March balance-of-payments figures.	**Washington:** Labor Department reports the producer price index for May; Commerce Department reports April business inventories and sales.

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Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	June 6	May 30	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	7,435.78	7,331.04	+ 1.43
DJ Util.	222.33	222.00	+ 0.15
DJ Trans.	2,718.15	2,684.12	+ 1.27
S & P 100	837.16	826.70	+ 1.27
S & P 500	858.01	848.28	+ 1.15
S & P Ind	1,008.72	1,000.53	+ 0.82
NYSE Cp	448.13	441.78	+ 1.44
Nasdaq Cp	1,404.85	1,400.32	- 0.32
Japan			
Nikkei 225	20,485.75	20,068.81	+ 2.08
Britain			
FTSE 100	4,645.00	4,621.30	+ 0.51
Canada			
TSE Indus.	6,492.20	6,385.00	+ 1.68
France			
CAC 40	2,719.25	2,583.94	+ 5.24
Germany			
DAX	3,695.29	3,547.84	+ 4.16
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	14,655.13	14,757.81	—0.70
World			
MSCIP	901.36	902.16	—0.09

World Index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

	June 6	May 30
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8½	8½
Federal funds rate	5⅝	5⅝
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.43	0.44
3-month interbank	0.56	0.56
Britain		
Bank base rate	6½	6¼
Call money	6½	6⅛
3-month interbank	6⅛	6⅝
France		
Intervention rate	3.10	3.10
Call money	3⅛	3⅛
3-month interbank	3⅝	6⅝
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.05	3.08
3-month interbank	3.18	3.20

Gold	June 6	May 30	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix $	344.00	345.60	— 0.46

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	June 6	May 30	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	6.95	6.98	7.08	6.53
U.S. $, mdm term	6.61	6.62	6.83	6.10
U.S. $, short term	6.33	6.34	6.50	5.96
Pounds sterling	7.40	7.40	7.75	7.09
French francs	5.03	5.03	5.03	4.66
Italian lire	6.98	6.97	7.78	6.97
Danish kroner	5.63	5.69	5.92	5.38
Swedish kronor	5.41	5.40	5.61	4.82
ECUs, long term	6.33	6.32	6.42	5.76
ECUs, mdm term	5.51	5.46	5.52	4.76
Can. $	6.10	6.27	6.51	5.70
Aus. $	6.96	7.23	7.86	6.96
N.Z. $	7.38	7.55	8.39	7.19
Yen	2.14	2.07	2.14	1.64

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

June 5

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	69.8	16.0	671.5	1,120.5
Convert.	—	—	32.0	541.7
FRNs	128.7	865.8	1,384.0	558.0
ECP	12,073.5	7,244.3	11,659.7	8,238.4
Total	12,272.0	8,158.1	13,747.2	10,458.6

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	20,970.7	18,985.5	74,245.0	27,009.7
Convert.	1,062.3	1,877.1	3,321.0	2,617.6
FRNs	19,188.8	8,315.3	51,784.0	7,550.9
ECP	14,887.2	16,937.1	20,842.1	24,106.6
Total	56,089.0	46,115.0	72,626.1	61,284.8

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5⅝	5⁹⁄₁₆	5¹⁵⁄₁₆
Deutsche mark	3⅛	3¼	3¼
Pound sterling	6⅝	6¹¹⁄₁₆	6¾
French franc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
ECU	5¼	5⅛	5¼
Yen	⅜	½	⅝

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters

...ks Set to Re... On ...

...ble to Buy More Ju...

...ISUOS

Dehaene Rebuffed On Renault

Jospin Fails to Give Assurance on Plant

Bloomberg News

PARIS — The Belgian prime minister, Jean-Luc Dehaene, met with his French counterpart, Lionel Jospin, on Sunday over the planned closure of a Renault car plant in Belgium but left with no assurances that the decision would be rescinded.

Just before Renault's board meets on Tuesday, Mr. Dehaene and Mr. Jospin, the newly elected Socialist prime minister, talked for 90 minutes and discussed the plant closing as well as European issues.

As he departed, Mr. Dehaene said Mr. Jospin would examine the Renault closing "in coming days."

But the French government, *which no longer has a majority stake* in the company, said Renault's management would have the final word on the future of the Belgian plant.

"M. Dehaene has asked to see me this weekend," Mr. Jospin said in an interview in the French newspaper Journal du Dimanche. "But I have to stress the decision belongs to the company."

Belgium's prime minister spoke with Mr. Jospin in the hope that the new French government, which took over last Monday from a conservative coalition, could persuade Renault to change its mind.

Renault, 44 percent owned by the French government, announced on Feb. 27 that it would close the plant in Vilvoorde, north of Brussels, in July. About 3,100 jobs will be lost, and production will be shifted to plants in France and Spain.

The closure announcement came three weeks before Renault reported its first loss in a decade. It lost a net 5.25 billion francs ($925 million) in 1996 because of sagging car sales and truck-price wars. It vowed to slash costs and cut jobs to boost its efficiency.

After the closure was announced, Mr. Dehaene had called it "completely divorced from social realities," and vowed to "make every effort possible to reverse the Renault decision."

Mr. Dehaene made his pitch Sunday to the new prime minister. But French Socialist officials say that they never condemned the principle of the plant's closure, only the way that it was presented.

Warren Buffett's Alter Ego Shines at Wesco

Insurance Company Led by Charles Munger Follows a Winning, but Quiet, Strategy

By Richard Korman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The annual shareholder meeting of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. in Omaha, Nebraska, has grown into what Warren Buffett, the billionaire investor and its chairman, calls a "capitalist's version of Woodstock." This year it was held in an arena.

This year's annual meeting of the Wesco Financial Corp., held in Pasadena, California, was much quieter. It drew a crowd of about

INVESTING

70, and Murray Stahl, chairman of Horizon Asset Management and a follower of the company, was not surprised. "I've never heard anybody talk about it or seen a report about it," he said of Wesco.

But these very different enterprises have much in common. Berkshire owns 80 percent of Wesco. Charles Munger, who is Mr. Buffett's alter ego, serves both as Berkshire's vice chairman and as Wesco's chairman. And, like Berkshire, Wesco sells insurance but makes most of its money in investments. Indeed, following the Buffett brand of price-conscious investing in companies with unique brands, few competitors or other advantages, Wesco holds large, long-term positions in six blue-chip businesses — five of which are also Berkshire mainstays.

All of this prompts the question: Is Wesco an unsung Berkshire Hathaway? With a Friday closing price of $264.50, Wesco shares are certainly more affordable than Berkshire's A shares, which closed on Friday at a lofty $45,400 apiece, or even than its B shares, introduced a year ago, which closed at $1,516.

Yet, a share of Wesco will still buy membership in what some people hold in the greatest regard: the Buffett-Munger investing team. As Blair Sanford, an analyst at Hoefer & Arnett in San Francisco and one of the few Wall Streeters who follow the company, put it, Wesco has, "if not the smartest investing mind of the 20th century, then one of the smartest."

"Warren is more publicized," the analyst explained, "but Warren wouldn't be Warren had he not met Charlie Munger."

Some experts, including Mr. Munger himself, play down the value of Wesco. And Wesco stock has appreciated about 50 percent in the last 12 months, with a large spurt this spring as stocks of major holdings, like Freddie Mac (the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.) and Coca-Cola Co., rose sharply.

But many others find the stock attractive. "Wesco represented hidden value to us when it was $67 a share in September 1992, and it still probably represents hidden value," said Whitney George, managing director of the Royce Funds. Royce and its related companies hold 1.4 percent in Wesco, the second-biggest stake after Berkshire.

With Wesco, as with Berkshire, the "float" from the insurance business — premiums that will be paid out only when claims are made — is used to invest.

Assuming that the stock holdings laid out in Wesco's 1996 annual report are still accurate, 99.84 percent of the portfolio is in shares of Freddie Mac, Coca-Cola, Gillette, Wells Fargo, American Express and Salomon. Last year, the value of the portfolio rose from $1.1 billion to $1.53 billion, and so far this year, it has advanced to $1.86 billion.

"This is a company that is not trading on its earnings; it's trading on its investment portfolio," said Peter Doyle, *managing director of* Horizon Asset Management, which also owns Wesco shares.

"You are buying some wonderful businesses through Wesco at a fairly attractive price."

Indeed, Wesco's actual operations, which include a reinsurance business and a steel and metal fabricator, provided just $30 million in net income last year, on revenue of $108 million. That is tiny for a company with a market capitalization of $1.9 billion.

But when the earnings from Wesco's six major stock holdings are considered, the engine that drives Wesco becomes clear. Even after removing dividends from those companies' estimated 1997 earnings, as well as an amount for the taxes that will eventually become due, the earnings total $56 million. That is nearly double the net income from Wesco's own operations.

An added sweetener for potential Wesco investors is Mr. Buffett's long-held desire for Berkshire Hathaway to buy out the 20 percent of Wesco that it does not already own. The Peters family, which owns 1.3 percentage of Wesco's total shares, has long resisted selling its stock. But the idea has never died, and such a buyout would probably lead to gains in Wesco's stock price.

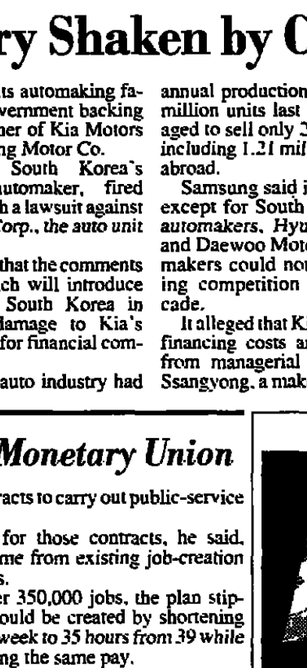
Wesco does not look good from all angles, however. With more than half its stock portfolio in Freddie Mac, Wesco can be jolted by the forces that can hurt that enterprise: higher interest rates and pressure to remove its preferential governmental status.

"If Freddie moves, Wesco will, too," Mr. Sanford said.

An added risk for potential Wesco investors: The company depends more on its investments than Berkshire does.

A Baby Berkshire

Wesco Financial, is 80 percent owned by Warren Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway and, like Berkshire, makes most of its money from investing. Here are weekly closing stock prices.



Korean Auto Industry Shaken by Call for Streamlining

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — South Korean automakers have plunged into bitter disputes over who should be the target of mergers and acquisitions in the face of domestic oversupply and falling demand.

Samsung Co. triggered the wrangle last week when it presented a report to the government calling for deregulation on mergers and acquisitions to help restructure the auto industry.

Newspaper commentaries saw the deregulation call as a tactic by Samsung, which is facing mounting costs in building its automaking facilities, to win government backing for a takeover either of Kia Motors Corp. or Ssangyong Motor Co.

Kia Motors, South Korea's second-largest automaker, fired back Saturday with a lawsuit against *Samsung Motor Corp., the auto unit* of Samsung.

The suit claims that the comments by Samsung, which will introduce its first cars to South Korea in March, caused damage to Kia's business and asks for financial compensation.

South Korea's auto industry had annual production capacity of 3.47 million units last year, but it managed to sell only 2.85 million units, including 1.21 million units shipped abroad.

Samsung said in the report that, except for South Korea's leading automakers, *Hyundai Motor Co.* and Daewoo Motor Co., other carmakers could not survive mounting competition in the next decade.

It alleged that Kia faced excessive financing costs and was suffering from managerial problems, while Ssangyong, a maker of sports utility cars, was reeling under debts.

The Korea Auto Manufacturers' Association convened an emergency board meeting on Saturday and issued a strongly worded statement, warning Samsung against seeking government assistance in its *thinly veiled merger and acquisition* attempt.

The association, a group of six automakers excluding Samsung, noted that when Samsung sought a government license to jump into the auto business a few years ago, it had justified its entry by insisting that there would be no market glut.

SHORT COVER

Weak German Investment Outlook

MUNICH (Reuters) — Companies in Western Germany plan only a small increase in investment growth this year, the Ifo economic research institute said Sunday.

Ifo said a survey showed that investment budgets this year have grown by 6 percent, lower than the 7 percent that was expected, and only just above last year's increase of 5 percent.

The institute said data from surveys indicated a bleak outlook for employment. West German companies surveyed said that they would reduce staffing by 3 percent this year and an additional 1 percent in 1998.

Xerox Buys Out European Venture

NEW YORK (NYT) — Xerox Corp. plans to take full ownership of Rank Xerox, the London marketing and manufacturing operation it created in 1956 with Rank Group PLC.

Xerox said late Friday it would pay Rank about $1.5 billion for the 20 percent of Rank Xerox that it does not already own and will change the venture's name to Xerox Ltd.

Since Rank Xerox also owns 50 percent of Fuji Xerox Asia Pacific Ltd., the deal will give Xerox an additional 10 percent of that joint venture, raising its share of Fuji Xerox to half. Fuji Xerox is a Japanese joint venture that makes and markets Xerox equipment in Asia. To help pay for the transaction, Xerox said it would suspend its share-repurchase program.

Rome to Sell a 12.5% Stake in ENI

ROME (Bloomberg) — The Italian government will sell at least 12.5 percent of ENI SpA this month in its third sale of shares in the state energy company, raising about 8.7 trillion lire ($5.10 billion).

That would cut the government's stake in the company, whose full name is Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, to 56.5 percent. The Treasury said Saturday that if demand were great enough, it would sell as much as 14.4 percent of the company.

Government officials have said the Treasury intends to keep at least a 51 percent stake in ENI.

Italy Will Not Convert STET Stock

MILAN (Bloomberg) — The Italian Treasury will not convert the savings shares of STET SpA and Telecom Italia SpA into ordinary shares when it merges the two state-controlled telecommunications companies.

Market speculation about the conversion of savings shares, which have greater dividend rights but less voting power than ordinary shares, has sent them higher at various times in the past few months, but each rally lost steam.

The government, which currently owns 62 percent of STET, or Societa Finanziaria Telefonica, is set to merge the company with its main operating unit, Telecom Italia, before selling the combined company to private investors in a privatization that could earn as much as $11.5 billion later this year.

Novell President Will Step Down

NEW YORK (NYT) — Novell Inc., the struggling maker of computer networking software, said Joseph Marengi had resigned as president and chief operating officer, effective at the end of June.

The departure of Mr. Marengi, 43, had been expected since May 28, when Novell surprised investors with a net loss of $14.6 million for its second quarter and said it would cut its work force by about 1,000 employees, or 18 percent. Novell announced the move Friday night.

Although Mr. Marengi was briefly considered for the top spot, Novell's board chose to hire Eric Schmidt, chief technology officer at Sun Microsystems Inc., in March. Mr. Marengi said then his future role with the company was unclear.

MINISTER: *Strauss-Kahn Fosters Optimism on Monetary Union*

Continued from Page 11

government spending.

It was in May 1991 that Mrs. Cresson, France's first female prime minister, gave him his first government post as industry and trade minister, where he remained under Mrs. Cresson's successor, Pierre Beregovoy.

The impression he left was that of an individual who steered clear of dogma and knew economics well.

"He's a strong personality with widely recognized economic credentials," said Eric Chaney, a European economist with Morgan Stanley & Co. in Paris. "I expect him to put up budgetary resistance to the more free-spending ministries."

Mr. Chaney said he hoped Mr. Strauss-Kahn would "limit the more negative features of the Socialist program," listing as one of those features the party's jabs at European monetary union.

Indeed, Mr. Jospin, the party leader, spent much of the campaign chipping away at the currency union requirements, saying he would oppose any further belt-tightening measures aimed at meeting them. He rejected a post-monetary union Stability Pact that calls for fining governments exceeding specified borrowing limits, although that pact is a key condition for Germany to join.

Analysts say Mr. Strauss-Kahn can be trusted to toe a more realistic line. They point to his choice of chief aide, Francois Villeroy de Galhau, as a telltale sign: Mr. Villeroy was a negotiator of the Maastricht treaty that laid down the conditions for monetary union.

"He's very pro-European," said Patrick Mange, an analyst at Deutsche Bank in Paris. "He's not one you could accuse of scheming against European integration."

Investors hope that Mr. Strauss-Kahn will water down a Socialist platform that pledged to swell state payrolls, shore up public spending and block the sale of state-owned companies. Those who know him are confident.

Observers are less clear on how far Mr. Strauss-Kahn will go in introducing the kinds of reflationary policies that his party touted during the campaign.

It was Mr. Strauss-Kahn who came up with the plan to put 350,000 youths on government payrolls, giving them five-year contracts to carry out public-service tasks.

Funds for those contracts, he said, would come from existing job-creation incentives.

Another 350,000 jobs, the plan stipulated, would be created by shortening the work week to 35 hours from 39 while maintaining the same pay.

Analysts termed the pledges unworkable, saying they would both deepen France's deficits and erode corporate profits.

At the same time, Mr. Strauss-Kahn appears to be a backer of the market-friendly plan to set up pension funds introduced by the outgoing conservative government and opposed by the Socialist Party's rank and file.

In 1982, he co-authored a book on the subject with Denis Kessler, who is a top executive at the insurer Axa SA, and an official at the CNPF, the French employers' union.

Analysts recalled that the book termed pension funds necessary both to provide companies with financing and to relieve the state-sponsored retirement program, which is headed for a gaping deficit as the elderly rapidly outnumber the working population.

In short, Mr. Strauss-Kahn is likely to come up with tailor-made — as opposed to ready-made — solutions to France's problems.



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This notice is important and requires the immediate attention of the holders of this promissory notes.

We do hereby notify to all holders of DR. IBNU HARTOMO PROMISSORY NOTES - Date of issue 27th October 1985, that our office has been exclusively and irrevocably nominated to settle this subject with holders of these notes.

For that purpose we kindly request all holders to contact us urgently, not later than 20-6-97, for preparation and approval of the list of holders of these promissory notes.

Mr. José SIMON PASTOR (ATTORNEY AT LAW)
C/NUÑEZ DE BALBOA Nº 115 3º A
28006 MADRID - SPAIN
TEL.: 34-1-5628024, FAX: 34-1-5644159

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NOTICE TO ALL UNITHOLDERS

Effective June 1st, 1997, Citicorp N.A. London, has been appointed Investment Manager for the German Equity Citiportfolio in lieu of Citibank Switzerland.

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To our shareholders

We have the honour to invite you to attend the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Company to be held at the offices of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 69, route d'Esch, L - 1470 Luxembourg, on June 25th, 1997, at 3:00 p.m., with the following agenda:

AGENDA

1. Report of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor;
2. Approval of the statements of net assets and of the statement of operations as at 29 February 1997;
3. Discharge to the Directors;
4. Statutory appointments;
5. Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that non quorum is required for the items of the agenda of the Annual General Meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting with no restrictions.

In order to attend the Meeting, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the Meeting with Banque internationale à Luxembourg, 69, Route d'Esch, Luxembourg (to the question of Mrs. Nicole Dupont).

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, June 6

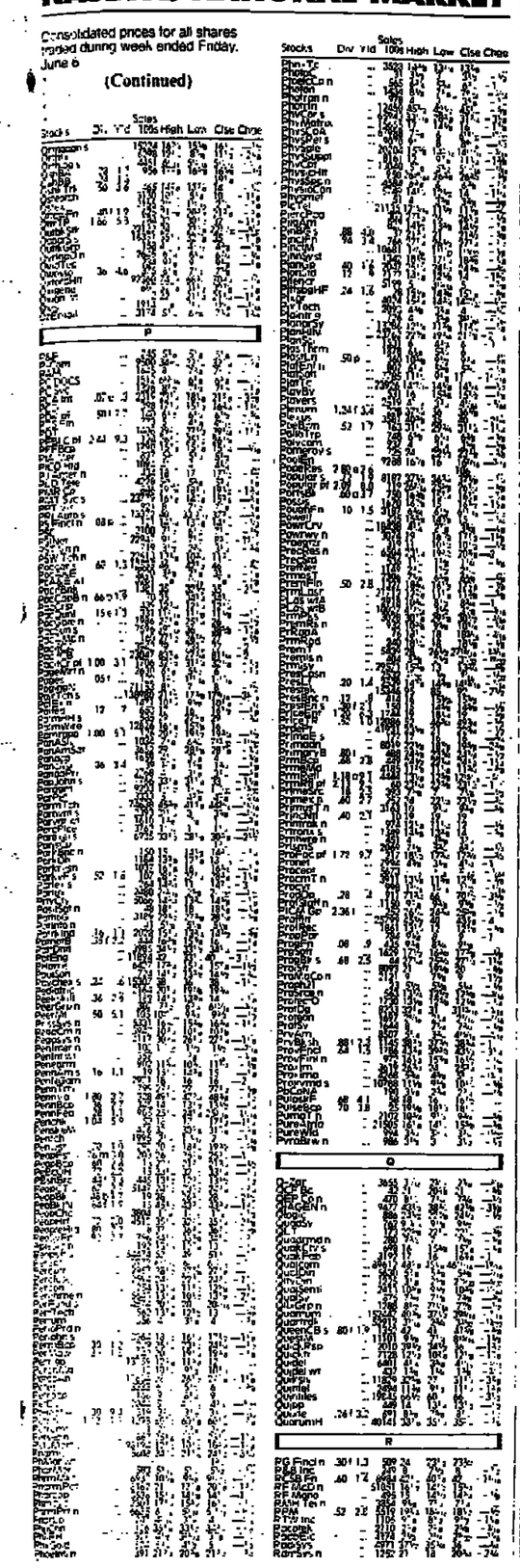
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, June 6

(Continued)



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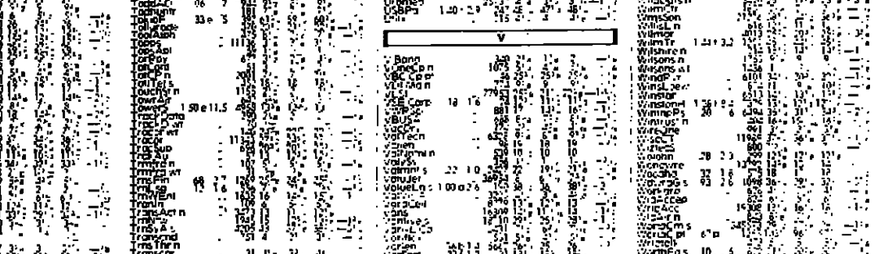
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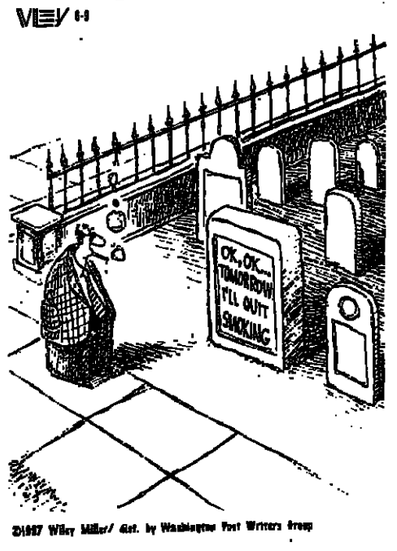
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HONG KONG	HKS	676	324	52%
ITALY	ITL	145,600	58,000	60%
JAPAN	¥	20,000	12,150	53%
MALAYSIA	RM	182	101	44%
NETHERLANDS	NLG	195	78	60%
NORWAY	NOK	832	390	53%
SINGAPORE	S$	146	82	43%
SPAIN	PTAS	11,700	5,000	57%
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Nostalgia, but No Triple Crown

By Andrew Beyer
Washington Post Service

ELMONT, New York — The scene at Belmont Park evoked memories of horse racing's glorious past, as 70,682 people cheered for a thoroughbred hero. They came with the hope of seeing Silver Charm make history and win the Triple Crown, and many also dreamed that he would become the horse whose star appeal revives an ailing sport.

An eighth of a mile from the finish line Saturday, Silver Charm had the lead in the Belmont Stakes. But horse racing rarely delivers the storybook endings, and Touch Gold's late rally snatched the race from Silver Charm. By three-quarters of a length, the gray colt missed joining such immortals as Secretariat, Seattle Slew and Affirmed — the last three to sweep all three races.

The crowd at Belmont was perceptibly dispirited by the result and the sense that the sport had lost a great opportunity. Even Silver Charm's jockey, Gary Stevens — who could have bemoaned the loss of the biggest payday ever for a jockey — declared, "I'm disappointed for the world of thoroughbred racing."

But this Triple Crown series showcased racing at its best. Only 11 horses have won the Triple Crown, which begins the first Saturday in May with the Kentucky Derby, continues two weeks later with the Preakness and ends three weeks after that with the Belmont.

That demanding schedule, plus varying distances — the Derby covers 1¼ miles, the Preakness a mile and three-sixteenths and the Belmont 1½ miles — make the Triple Crown elusive.

Silver Charm won the Derby and Preakness in tight photo finishes after breathtaking stretch drives; his will to win was evident. Bob Baffert, the colt's trainer, thought Silver Charm lost Saturday because he couldn't see Touch Gold rallying on the far outside and didn't know he had to fight back. Even the winner's trainer, David Hofmans, agreed: "When you run next to Silver Charm, it just pumps him up."

Losing to Touch Gold was no disgrace. The lightly raced colt had given evidence before Saturday that he might be the best of his generation — and maybe the best in many years. In the Preakness he encountered an insuperable amount of bad luck after stumbling at the start, but still lost by less than two lengths. Before the Belmont he was suffering from an injured hoof that disrupted training. This Belmont may be remembered as a race in which one great horse defeated another.

Not only were the horses exceptional, but the human cast of characters involved in this Triple Crown was an engaging and even endearing group.

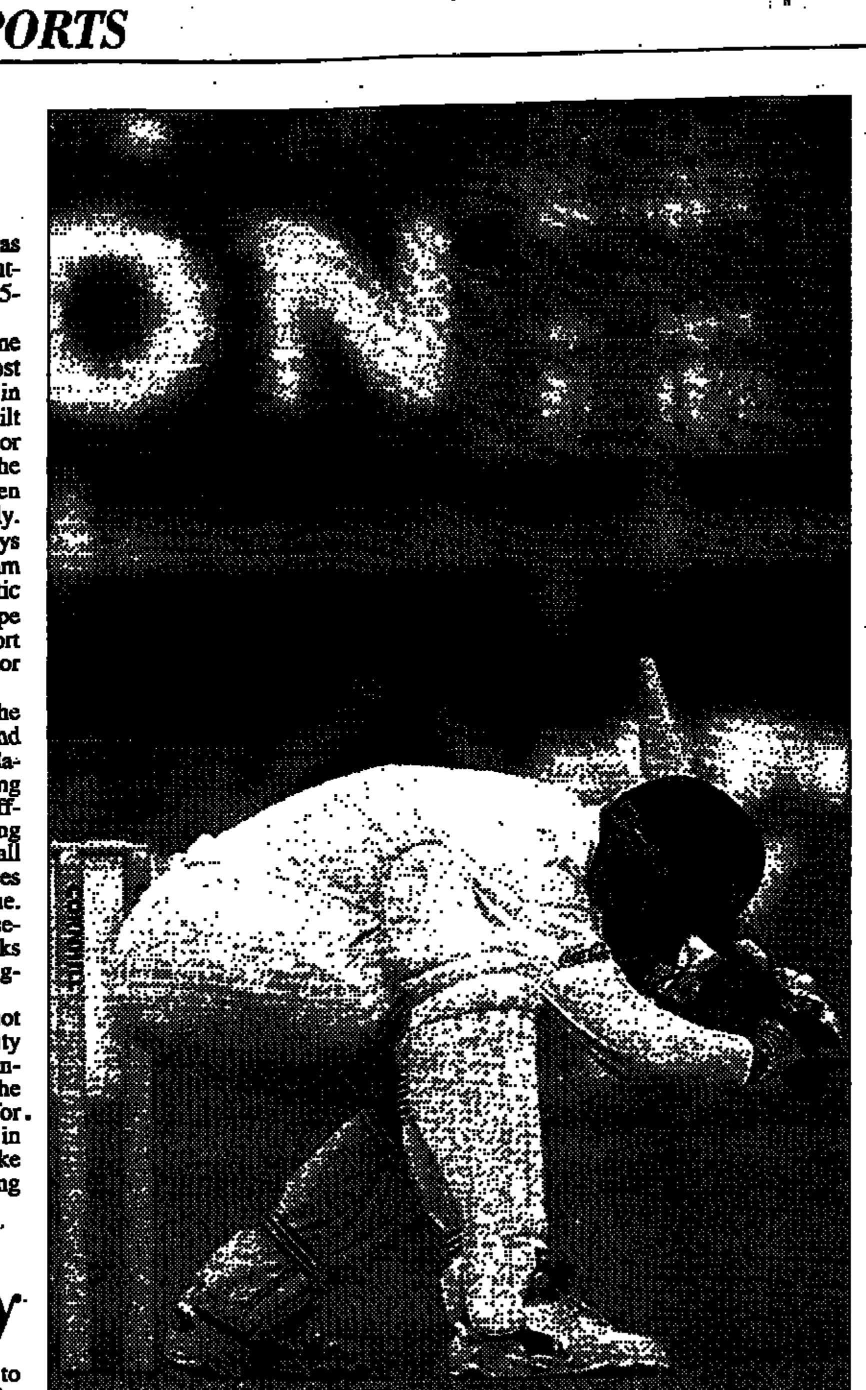
A minute or two after the race — which would have yielded Bob Lewis, the owner, a record $5.4 million windfall had Silver Charm won — a television interviewer wanted to know how he felt. Lewis's immediate response: "This has been the thrill of a lifetime all the way through."

Baffert was just as upbeat and gracious as he has been throughout this spring of high-pressure competition. One minute before post time, he was waving and tossing Silver Charm buttons into the midst of fans standing 25-deep at the rail.

A day earlier or a day later, the same area of Belmont Park would be almost deserted. The few thousand people in attendance rattle around the place built to accommodate crowds of 50,000 or more that used to be commonplace. The atmosphere at Belmont depresses even people who love the sport passionately. It is the nostalgia for the good old days — when horse racing was a mainstream sport that drew throngs of enthusiastic fans — that made so many people hope that Silver Charm could do for his sport what Tiger Woods has done for golf, or Michael Jordan for basketball.

Such hopes were unrealistic from the start, for the nature of the racing and betting business has changed fundamentally. In New York, most racing fans prefer to wager at convenient off-track betting parlors instead of traveling to Long Island for an event that lasts all afternoon. Many now watch the races live on television and bet by telephone. At most of America's tracks, horseplayers watched the Belmont on banks of television sets carrying simulcast signals from all parts of the country.

The new trends in wagering may not be as dramatic as a mass of humanity roaring in unison, but they have generated betting totals unimaginable in the past and give the sport its best hope for survival. Even if the game prospers in the future, it won't have many days like Saturday, with 70,682 people cheering for a single horse.



David Jones/Agence France-Presse

The Australian batsman Steve Waugh ducking under a bouncer from the English bowler Devon Malcolm on Sunday in the Ashes test match.

Benny the Dip Wins a Thrilling Derby

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EPSOM, England — Benny the Dip won one of the most thrilling Epsom Derbies for years with a short-head victory over Silver Patriarch.

The courageous colt, named after a Damon Runyan character, took the lead with a pile-driving run up the Epsom straight Saturday and then narrowly held off a late surge by Silver Patriarch.

The winner was a last-minute ride for Willie Ryan, who in the past has often missed out on big race mounts. Ryan landed the ride only last week and rode his first ever Epsom Derby winner.

"He is a lovely horse, very game," said the 32-year-old jockey. "This is the best of spare rides."

Three years ago, Ryan broke his ribs in the Derby when his mount, Foyer, stumbled at the halfway point.

Olivier Peslier, the French jockey, rode Benny the Dip to a brilliant victory in the Dante Stakes at York. But for the Derby he opted to ride Cloudings, finishing 10th in the field of 13.

Benny the Dip started at 11-1, Silver Patriarch, ridden by Pat Eddery, was 6-1. The 25-1 chance Romanov ran home a distant third, five lengths back.

Benny the Dip was always up with the pace and made his decisive move on the short Epsom straight. For a moment it looked as if he might come home unchallenged, but Eddery, on the big gray Silver Patriarch, came from last place to make a sustained and exciting challenge over the final half furlong, only to be denied by the shortest of margins.

John Gosden, the trainer, also won his first Epsom Derby. Gosden's father, Towser Gosden, was also a trainer, but he never won the Derby. When he was forced by ill-health to give up training, one of the horses in his stable was Charlottown, who went on to win the Derby in 1966. He died shortly after Charlottown's big race victory.

"I'd only say to my old man somewhere up there that we finally got it right," Gosden said. "This one is for him."

Benny the Dip is owned by Landon Knight, a newspaper publisher. Knight, who is wheelchair-bound, was unable to come to Epsom, but his wife, Cynthia, was there.

Speaking from his home in Ohio, the 72-year-old Knight said, "I listened to the race over the phone but I could not hear anything after Tattenham Corner because of the crowd noise."

Gosden said Knight had almost sold the horse.

"As I was about to leave the States he said 'Gosden go and have a look at that horse,' so I went back and missed my plane," said the trainer. "I told him I loved the horse and he said, 'You can have him.'"

Entrepreneur, the 2,000 Guineas winner and 6-4 favorite, failed to stay and finished a disappointing fourth.

"He finished a very tired horse. It was a very disappointing performance," Entrepreneur's jockey, Michael Kinane, said. Entrepreneur was only ninth at Tattenham Corner.

Romanov, with John Reid up, ran gamely to finish third, without threatening the two leaders at any stage in the million-pound race. *(Reuters, AFP)*

England Crushes Australia In Opening Ashes Cricket Test

Agence France-Presse

BIRMINGHAM, England— Mike Atherton scored a rapid half-century Sunday as England galloped to victory after tea on the fourth day of the first test against Australia at Edgbaston.

Australia collapsed again in its second innings, losing its last eight wickets for 123 runs to set England a target of 118 to win. It took England just 88 minutes to reach the target. Atherton hit 57 not out and Alec Stewart 40 not out.

Australia, which had trailed by 360 runs after the first innings, opened the day on 256 for one wicket in its second innings. Mark Taylor was out midway through the morning to spinner Robert Croft for 129, his highest score since taking over as captain two years ago.

Greg Blewett and Steve Waugh took the score on to 353, but when Croft removed him for a brilliant 125 the tourists folded to 477 all out.

Darren Gough, an England pace bowler, grabbed three wickets for 123 runs, and Mark Ealham finished off the Australian innings with three wickets for no runs in 10 balls.

Gotti Stays Ahead of Tonkov to Win Giro

The Associated Press

MILAN — Unheralded Ivan Gotti on Sunday became the first Italian in six years to win the Tour of Italy overall title, beating Pavel Tonkov, the defending champion, by 1 minute, 27 seconds at the end of the 22-stage cycling marathon.

Mario Cipollini, a teammate of Gotti with the Saeco team, took Sunday's last stage in Milan, beating Glenn Magnusson in a crowded final sprint.

Luca Mazzanti and Nicola Loda, two more Italian riders, placed third and fourth, respectively, with Marcel Wüst, a German with the Festina team, coming fifth.

It was the fifth stage victory in this year's tour for Cipollini. The traditionally ceremonial 164-kilometer (102-mile) final leg was a triumphant parade for the 28-year-old Gotti.

Gotti built up an overall lead in the climbing stages and withstood Tonkov's counterattack in the final individual time trial.

Gotti was the first Italian to win the Giro title since Franco Chioccioli in 1991. Chioccioli is one of his coaches.

The Giro winner, who turned pro in 1991, had a thin record before this year's competition. In the 1995 Tour de France, he wore the leader's yellow jersey for two days and eventually finished fifth.

Tonkov, a Russian who rides for the Italian Mapei team, acknowledged defeat after Saturday's stage to Edolo, the longest and toughest in this year's Giro. Tonkov won the stage but could not pull away from Gotti, who placed second, just one second behind.

"Gotti deserved the title," Tonkov said after spraying the race winner with champagne at the award ceremony. The Russian cyclist ended the race with a bandaged arm and a bruised leg following a downhill spill last Thursday.

This year's Giro was deserted by the leading European cyclists, who preferred to prepare for the forthcoming Tour of France. It was also marred by several spills, which knocked out such pre-race favorites as Luc Leblanc of France, Alexandre Shefer of Kazakstan and Italy's Marco Pantani.

Only 110 cyclists out of 180 starters completed the race.

Leblanc and Shefer were injured while holding third and fourth place, respectively, in the overall standings and withdrew during the 19th stage.

Pantani, who was returning to the Giro after recovering from a bad leg fracture, fell during the eighth stage and did not start the next day.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	38	17	.691	—
New York	33	27	.550	7½
Toronto	28	29	.491	11
Detroit	27	31	.466	12½
Boston	23	35	.397	16½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	30	26	.536	—
Milwaukee	28	29	.491	2½
Chicago	28	30	.483	3
Kansas City	27	30	.474	3½
Minnesota	27	33	.450	5
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	31	27	.534	—
Seattle	32	28	.533	—
Anaheim	30	28	.517	1
Oakland	25	37	.403	8

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	41	19	.683	—
Florida	34	24	.586	6
New York	33	27	.550	8
Montreal	31	28	.525	9½
Philadelphia	20	39	.339	20½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Pittsburgh	31	29	.517	—
Houston	30	31	.492	1½
St. Louis	27	32	.458	3½
Chicago	24	36	.400	7
Cincinnati	24	36	.400	7
WEST DIVISION				
San Francisco	33	26	.559	—
Colorado	32	27	.542	1
Los Angeles	29	30	.492	4
San Diego	27	32	.458	6

FRIDAY'S LINESCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle 022 002 000—6 9 1
Detroit 000 300 000—3 8 0
Lowe, McCarthy (6), B.Wells (7), Ayala (8) and Marzano; Olivares, Miceli (7), Brocail (9) and Casanova. W—Lowe, 1-1. L—Olivares, 4-4. Sv—Ayala (2). HRs—Seattle, Cruz Jr. 2 (3). Detroit, Pride (1).
Cleveland 130 110 010—7 10 0
Boston 000 001 020—3 11 1
Hershiser, Assenmacher (8), Plunk (8) and S. Alomar; Gordon, Brandenburg (5), Slocumb (8) and Hatteberg. W—Hershiser, 6-2. L—Gordon, 3-6. HR—Cleveland, Thome (14).
Oakland 000 000 001—1 8 1
Toronto 400 000 00x—4 6 0
Oquist and Mayne; Clemens, Timlin (9), Plesac (9), Quantrill (9) and Santiago. W—Clemens, 11-0. L—Oquist, 1-2. Sv—Quantrill (2). HRs—Oakland, McGwire (23). Toronto, C. Delgado (11).
Milwaukee 020 001 000—3 6 0
New York 021 201 00x—6 11 1
J.Mercedes, Miranda (4), Florie (6) and Mathenv; Kn.Rogers, Mecir (6), Stanton (7), Nelson (8), M. Rivera (9) and Girardi. W—Kn.Rogers, 4-3. L—J. Mercedes, 2-2. Sv—M. Rivera (17). HRs—Milwaukee, Dunn (1). New York, Fielder (5).
Baltimore 001 100 001—3 12 1
Chicago 110 050 00x—7 11 0
Erickson, Rhodes (6), Br.Williams (8) and Webster; Drabek, McElroy (6), Simas (8), T.Castillo (9), R. Hernandez (9) and Fabregas. W—Drabek, 5-4. L—Erickson, 8-2. Sv—R. Hernandez (12). HR—Chicago, F. Thomas (16).
Anaheim 021 001 201—7 10 0
Minnesota 004 100 13x—9 15 0
C.Finley, DeLucia (7), Holtz (7), P. Harris (8) and Leyritz; Aldred, F. Rodriguez (7), Swindell (7), Aguilera (9) and Steinbach. W—Swindell, 4-2. L—P. Harris, 0-2. Sv—Aguilera (14). HRs—Anaheim, Salmon (7). Minnesota, Molitor (2).
Texas 010 000 000—1 5 1
Kansas City 100 010 00x—2 7 0
Burkett and I.Rodriguez; Rosado and Fasano. W—Rosado, 5-3. L—Burkett, 4-5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago 000 000 000—0 6 0
Montreal 000 020 01x—3 10 0
Je.Gonzalez, Wendell (7), R.Tatis (8) and Servais; Bullinger and Fletcher. W—Bullinger, 3-5. L—Je.Gonzalez, 2-1. HR—Montreal, H.Rodriguez (11).
New York 001 000 010—2 7 2
Cincinnati 000 023 00x—5 9 0
R.Reed, Tricek (7), McMichael (8) and Hundley; Tomko, Sullivan (7), Remlinger (8), Carrasco (8), Shaw (9) and J.Oliver. W—Tomko, 1-1. L—R. Reed, 4-3. Sv—Shaw (10). HR—Cincinnati, J. Oliver (3).
Philadelphia 000 000 040 0—4 10 0
Pittsburgh 000 300 100 1—5 9 0
Beech, R. Harris (7), Spradlin (8), Bottalico (10) and Lieberthal; F.Cordova, Rincon (8), Loiselle (8), M.Wilkins (10) and Kendall. W—M. Wilkins, 5-0. L—Spradlin, 1-2.
St. Louis 100 200 000—3 8 1
Los Angeles 000 010 000—1 7 0
Al.Benes, Eckersley (9) and DiFelice; Park, Hall (8), Guthrie (9) and Piazza. W—Al.Benes, 5-5. L—Park, 4-3. Sv—Eckersley (12). HRs—St. Louis, Lankford 2 (14), Gant (11).
Atlanta 103 002 003—9 15 1
San Francisco 004 100 000—5 9 3
Wade, Byrd (3), Borowski (6), Bielecki (7), Embree (8), Wohlers (9) and J. Lopez; Rueter, Roa (3), Poole (6), Tavarez (7), R.Rodriguez (8), Arocha (9) and Jensen, R. Wilkins (8). W—Byrd, 3-0. L—Roa, 1-4. HRs—Atlanta, J. Lopez (11). San Francisco, G. Hill (7).
Houston 122 201 000—8 12 0
San Diego 000 061 000—7 15 0
Hampton, Lima (5), Minor (7), R. Springer (8), Magnante (8), B.Wagner (9) and Eusebio, Ausmus (9); J.Hamilton, Bergman (5), P.Smith (6), Bochtler (8), Burrows (9) and Flaherty, C.Hernandez (8). W—Lima, 1-3. L—J. Hamilton, 4-3. Sv—B. Wagner (11). HRs—Houston, Bagwell (19). San Diego, Caminiti (5).

SATURDAY'S LINESCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas 001 002 010—4 5 1
Kansas City 000 505 00x—10 12 0
D.Oliver, Whiteside (6), Vosberg (6), Santana (6), Alberro (8) and I. Rodriguez, Mercedes (8); Pittsley, R. Veres (8), Casian (9), J.Santiago (9) and Macfarlane. W—Pittsley, 1-4. L—Oliver, 3-7. HRs—Texas, I. Rodriguez (8), J. Gonzalez (10). Kansas City, C. Davis 2 (8).
Baltimore 000 000 000 00—0 9 0
Chicago 000 000 000 01—1 8 0
(11 innings)
Kamieniecki, Orosco (8), A.Benitez (9), Te.Mathews (10), R. Myers (10) and Holles; Alvarez, Karchner (9), T. Castillo (9), R.Hernandez (10) and Fabregas. W—R.Hernandez, 4-1. L—R. Myers, 1-3.
Oakland 000 001 000—1 6 0
Toronto 100 101 00x—3 6 0
Karsay, D. Johnson (7), Groom (8), C. Reyes (8) and Ge.Williams; Person, Spoljaric (8), Quantrill (9) and B. Santiago. W—Person, 1-4. L—Karsay, 1-7. Sv—Quantrill (3). HRs—Toronto, C. Delgado (12). Toronto, Sierra (1).
Milwaukee 000 000 000—0 4 0
New York 000 000 20x—2 5 2
Karl, Wickman (8) and Matheny; D.Wells, M. Rivera (9) and Girardi. W—D. Wells, 7-3. L—Karl, 2-7. Sv—M. Rivera (18).
Cleveland 022 220 010—9 13 0
Boston 004 000 010—5 11 2
Colon, Morman (8), Shuey (8) and S. Alomar; Sele, Wasdin (4), Brandenburg (7), Lacy (8), Hammond (9) and Hatteberg. W—Colon, 1-2. L—Sele, 6-5. HRs—Cleveland, Thome (15), Ma.Williams (14), Justice (17). Boston, Bragg (6), Cordero (10), Frye (1).
Seattle 000 010 000—1 5 2
Detroit 020 100 00x—3 5 1
Wolcott, S. Sanders (8) and Wilson; Ju.Thompson, M.Myers (9), To.Jones (9) and Casanova. W—Ju.Thompson, 6-4. L—Wolcott, 2-4. Sv—To.Jones (6). HRs—Detroit, To.Clark (18), Casanova (1).
Anaheim 000 000 001—1 6 1
Minnesota 300 030 00x—6 13 0
Perisho, Hasegawa (5) and Kreuter; Radke and Steinbach. W—Radke, 5-5. L—Perisho, 0-2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 000 100 211—5 9 1
Cincinnati 101 130 40x—10 16 1
Lidle, M.Clark (4), Kashiwada (7), Manuel (7), Tricek (8) and Hundley, A. Castillo (8); Morgan, Sullivan (2), Belinda (6), Fe.Rodriguez (8) and J.Oliver. W—Sullivan, 1-1. L—Lidle, 3-1. HRs—New York, Hundley (13), Everett (5). Cincinnati, M. Kelly (1).
Atlanta 011 000 003—5 6 0
San Francisco 000 000 020—2 2 1
G.Maddux, Wohlers (9) and Edd.Perez; Gardner, D.Henry (9), R.Rodriguez (9) and R.Wilkins. W—G. Maddux, 7-2. L—D. Henry, 2-2. Sv—Wohlers (13). HRs—Atlanta, A. Jones (4). San Francisco, G. Hill (8).
Florida 103 000 210—7 14 1
Colorado 400 100 000—5 9 0
Helling, Stanifer (3), F.Heredia (6), Powell (8), Nen (9) and Zaun; Thomson, Holmes (4), S. Reed (8), DeJean (9) and Manwaring. W—F. Heredia, 3-0. L—Holmes, 2-1. Sv—Nen (16). HRs—Florida, Arias (1), Conine (7). Colorado, L.Walker (18), Galarraga (16), Bichette (9).
Chicago 000 000 000—0 7 0
Montreal 002 020 01x—5 6 0
Mulholland, Bottenfield (7), Rojas (8) and Servais; C.Perez and Fletcher. W—C. Perez, 6-4. L—Mulholland, 5-5. HRs—Montreal, Santangelo 2 (3).
Philadelphia 200 000 000—2 5 2
Pittsburgh 200 200 50x—9 10 0
Nye, Blazier (4), Ryan (7), Plantenberg (7) and Parent, Lieberthal (7); Lieber, Ruebel (7), Sodowsky (7), Rincon (8), Wainhouse (9) and Kendall. W—Lieber, 3-7. L—Nye, 0-1.
St. Louis 000 000 002—2 6 0
Los Angeles 103 000 10x—5 14 2
Dn.Jackson, Frascatore (5), Beltran (8) and Lampkin; Nomo and Piazza. W—Nomo, 6-5. L—Dn.Jackson, 1-2. HR—Los Angeles, Piazza (10).
Houston 300 010 000 0—4 7 0
San Diego 012 000 010 1—5 13 0
(10 innings)
Wall, Minor (7), Magnante (8), R. Garcia (9) and Ausmus; H.Murray, Tl.Worrell (7), Hoffman (9) and Flaherty. W—Hoffman, 3-3. L—R. Garcia, 2-4. HRs—Houston, L. Gonzalez (2). San Diego, Gwynn (10), Joyner (5).

JAPANESE LEAGUES

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yakult	32	19	—	.627	—
Hanshin	27	24	—	.529	5.0
Hiroshima	25	24	—	.510	6.0
Chunichi	24	26	—	.480	7.5
Yokohama	21	25	—	.457	8.5
Yomiuri	20	31	—	.392	12.0

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Yakult 4, Hiroshima 2
Chunichi 3 Yomiuri 0
Hanshin 10, Yokohama4

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Yakult 5, Hiroshima 2
Yomiuri 6, Chunichi 1
Hanshin 7, Yokohama1

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Orix	26	18	—	.591	—
Seibu	29	21	—	.580	—
Nippon Ham	25	27	—	.481	5.0
Daiei	25	28	—	.472	5.5
Lotte	22	25	1	.468	5.5
Kintetsu	21	29	1	.420	8.0

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Orix 9, Daiei 5
Kintetsu 9, Nippon Ham 2
Lotte 3, Seibu2

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Orix 6, Daiei 3
Lotte 6, Seibu 5 (10 innings)
Kintetsu 2, Nippon Ham 0

ICE HOCKEY

STANLEY CUP FINALS

(BEST-OF-SEVEN)

SATURDAY'S RESULT

Philadelphia 0 0 1—1
Detroit 1 1 0—2

First Period: D-Lidstrom 2 (Maltby) Penalties—LeClair, Phi (holding); Larionov, Det (interference); Lindros, Phi (interference); Falloon, Phi (holding stick) Second Period: D-McCarty 3 (Sandstrom, Yzerman) Penalty—Konstantinov, Det (interference) Third Period: P-Lindros 12 (Desjardins) Penalties—Samuelsson, Phi (slashing); Podein, Phi (high-sticking); Draper, Det (slashing) Shots on goal: P- 8-12-8—28. D- 9-10-8—27. Power-play Opportunities—P- 0 of 3; D- 0 of 5. Goalies: P- Hextall 4-3 (27 shots-25 saves). D-, Vernon 16-4 (28-27).

(Detroit won series and Stanley Cup 4-0)

CRICKET

AUSTRALIA TOUR
1ST TEST, 4TH DAY
ENGLAND VS. AUSTRALIA
SUNDAY, IN BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

Australia: 118 and 477
England: 478-9 declared and 119-1.
England won by 9 wickets.

SRI LANKA TOUR
1-OFF LIMITED OVERS INTERNATIONAL
WEST INDIES VS. SRI LANKA
FRIDAY, IN PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD

West Indies: 283-7 (49 overs)
Sri Lanka: 248-8 (49 overs).
West Indies won by 35 runs.

CYCLING

GIRO D'ITALIA

Leading positions in 238-km 21st stage of Giro d'Italia from Malè to Edolo:

1. Pavel Tonkov, Russia, Mapei 7 h. 13 m. 36 s.; 2. Ivan Gotti, Italy, Saeco at 1 s.; 3. Wladimir Belli, Italy, Brescialat s.t.; 4. Jose Rubiera, Spain, Kelme 1:33; 5. Andrea Noe', Italy, Asics s. t.; 6. Nicola Miceli, Italy, AKI s.t.; 7. Giuseppe Guerini, Italy, Polti s.t.; 8. Giuseppe di Grande, Italy, Mapei s.t.; 9. Daniele de Paoli, Italy, Ros Mary at 2:00; 10. Sergei Gonichar, Ukraine, AKI s.t.

Leading placings in 22nd and final stage of Giro d'Italia over 165 kms from Boario Terme to Milan:

1, Mario Cipollini, Italy, Saeco 4 h. 24 m. 41 s.; 2. Glenn Magnusson, Sweden, Amore and Vita; 3. Luca Mazzanti, Italy, Ceramiche Refin; 4. Nicola Loda, Italy, Magifficio MG; 5. Marcel Wust, Germany, Festina; 6. Mariano Piccoli, Italy, Brescialat; 7. Denis Zanette, Italy, AKI; 8. Zbigniew Spruch, Poland, Mapei; 9. Alexei Sivakov, Russia, Roslotto; 10. Martin Hvastija, Slovakia, Roslotto all s.t.

Overall standings after 22 stages and 3,918 kms:

1. Gotti, 102 hours 53 minutes 58 seconds; 2. Tonkov, at 1:27; 3. Guerini 7:40; 4. Miceli 12:20; 5. Gontchar 12:44; 6. Belli 12:48; 7. di Grande 12:54; 8. Marcos Serrano, Spain, Kelme 16:07; 9. Gorzelli, Italy, Mercatone Uno 18:08; 10. Rubiera 18:56.

GOLF

EUROPEAN GRAND PRIX

Leading scores Sunday after final round of £650,000 ($1.06 million) European Grand Prix at the par-72, 7,053-yard Slaley Hall Golf Club in Hexham:

C. Montgomerie, Scot.	69-68-68-65—270
R. Goosen, S. Africa	69-69-68-69—275
Lee Westwood, Eng.	70-70-66-70-276
David Gilford, Eng.	71-69-69-69—278
Scott Henderson, Scot.	69-71-68-70—278
R. Wessels, S. Africa,	71-69-73-67—280
Jon Robson, Eng.	72-68-70-70—280
David Carter, Eng.	69-70-70-71—280
John Mellor, England,	71-72-67-70—280
Jamie Spence, Eng.	69-72-67-72—280

JCB CLASSIC SENDAI

Final scores Sunday in the 100 million yen (dlrs 862,000) JCB Classic Sendai golf tournament on the 6,681-yard, par-71 Omote-Zao Kokusai Golf Club course in Shibata:

Nobuhilo Sato, Jap.	68-65-64-70—267
T. Izawa, Jap.	69-68-67-67—271
"Joe" Ozaki, Jap.	67-68-67-69—271
Toshiaki Odate, Jap.	71-65-65-71—272
Eduardo Herrera, Col.	68-65-71-69—273
Y. Kaneko, Jap.	67-65-69-74—275
S. Kuwabara, Jap.	69-68-70-69—276
"Jumbo" Ozaki, Jap.	68-69-68-71—276
T. Nishikawa, Jap.	66-69-70-71—276
T. Teshima, Jap.	68-65-73-71—277

RUGBY UNION

ENGLAND TOUR
SATURDAY, IN BUENOS AIRES
Argentina 33, England 13

BRITISH LIONS TOUR
SATURDAY, IN PRETORIA, SOUTH AFRICA
Northern Transvaal 35, British Lions 30

SOCCER

WORLD CUP QUALIFIERS

SOUTH AMERICAN ZONE

Ecuador 1, Chile 1
STANDINGS: Paraguay 23 points; Colombia 17; Argentina 16; Bolivia 13; Ecuador 14; Chile 3; Peru 13; Uruguay 13; Venezuela 1.

OCEANIA ZONE

GROUP 2

Fiji 0, New Zealand 1
STANDINGS: Papua New Guinea 3 points; New Zealand 3; Fiji 0.
Fiji 0, New Zealand 1

EUROPEAN ZONE

GROUP 1

Denmark 2, Bosnia 0
STANDINGS: Denmark 13 points; Greece 10; Croatia 9; Bosnia 3; Slovenia 1.

GROUP 2

Georgia 2, Moldova 0
STANDINGS: Italy 16 points; England 15; Poland 4; Georgia 3; Moldova 0.

GROUP 3

Finland 3, Azerbaijan 0
STANDINGS: Norway 10 points; Finland 7; Switzerland 6; Hungary 6; Azerbaijan 3.

GROUP 4

Belarus 0, Scotland 1
Latvia 1, Austria 3
Estonia 2, Sweden 3
STANDINGS: Scotland 17 points; Austria 13; Sweden 12; Latvia 7; Belarus 4; Estonia 4.

GROUP 5

Russia 2, Israel 0
Bulgaria 4, Luxembourg 0
STANDINGS: Russia 14 points; Israel 13; Bulgaria 12; Cyprus 4; Luxembourg 0.

GROUP 6

Faroe Islands 2, Malta 1

GROUP 7

Belgium 6, San Marino 0
STANDINGS: Netherlands 15 points; Belgium 15; Turkey 7; Wales 7; San Marino 0.

GROUP 8

Macedonia 1, Iceland 0
STANDINGS: Romania 18 points; Macedonia 13; Ireland 10; Lithuania 9; Iceland 2; Liechtenstein 0.

GROUP NINE

Portugal 2, Albania 0
Ukraine 0, Germany 0
STANDINGS: Ukraine 14 points; Germany 12; Portugal 12; Northern Ireland 7; Armenia 5; Albania 1.

AFRICAN ZONE

GROUP 1

Nigeria 3, Kenya 0
STANDINGS: Nigeria 13 points; Kenya 7; Guinea 6; Burkina Faso 0.

GROUP 2

Liberia 1, Namibia 2
Egypt 0, Tunisia 0

GROUP 3

South Africa 3, Zambia 0
STANDINGS: South Africa 10 points; Congo 7; Zambia 5; Democratic Rep. of Congo 2.

GROUP 4

Angola 1, Cameroon 1
Togo 2, Zimbabwe 1

GROUP 5

Morocco 1, Ghana 0
STANDINGS: Morocco 13 points; Ghana 6; Sierra Leone 4; Gabon 1.

ASIAN ZONE

GROUP 8

Vietnam 0, Turkmenistan 4
China 0, Tajikistan 0
STANDINGS: China 13 points; Tajikistan 10; Turkmenistan 6; Vietnam 0.

GROUP 9

Iraq 1, Kazakstan 2
STANDINGS: Kazakhstan 6 points; Iraq 3; Pakistan 0.

TOURNOI DE FRANCE

France 0, England 1
STANDINGS: England 6 points; Brazil 1; France 1; Italy 0

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY

Palestine 0, Jordan 0, tie

KIRIN CUP

Japan 4, Croatia 3

U.S. WOMEN'S CUP '97

Australia 3, Canada 2
STANDINGS: United States 6 points; Italy 6; Australia 3; Canada 0.
Australia 3, Canada 2

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

Kansas City 2, Dallas 1, SO (3-1);
Washington D.C. 5, Colorado 0
Tampa Bay 3, Columbus 1;
STANDINGS: Eastern Conference: D.C. 26; New England 20; Columbus 14; Tampa Bay 16; NY-NJ 13. Western Conference: Kansas City 17; Dallas 15; Colorado 13; San Jose 8; Los Angeles 7.

SWISS CUP

Sion 3, Lucerne 3
Sion won 5-4 on penalties.

TENNIS

FRENCH OPEN

FINALS

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Majoli (9), Cro. def. Hingis (1), Swi. 6-4, 6-2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Gigi Fernandez, U.S. and Zvereva (1), Bel. def. Mary Joe Fernandez and Raymond (5), U.S. 6-2, 6-3.

MEN'S SINGLES

Kuerten, Braz. def. Bruguera (16), Sp. 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES

Kafelnikov, Rus. and Vacek (4), Czech, def. Woodbridge and Woodforde (1), Australia, 7-6 (14-12), 4-6, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES

Hiraki, Jap. and Bhupathi (16), Ind. def. Raymond and Galbraith (1), U.S. 6-4, 6-1.

GIRLS' SINGLES

Henin, Belg. def. Black, Zimb. 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

GIRLS DOUBLES

Black, Zimb. and Seljutina, Kazak. def. Matevzic and Srebotnik, Slov. 6-0, 5-7, 7-5.

BOYS' SINGLES

Elsner, Ger. def. Horna, Peru, 6-4, 6-4.

BOYS DOUBLES

De Armas, Ven. and Horna, Peru, def. Di Pasquale and Jeanpierre, Fr. 6-4, 2-6, 7-5.

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

AL—Fined Chicago OF Albert Belle $5,000 for inappropriate conduct following game at Cleveland on June 3.

CLEVELAND—Signed OF Jonathan Hamilton, RHP Tyler Swinburnson, RHP Troy Silva, C Erick Rosa, 1B Heath Bender, OF Ryan Upshaw, LHP Johnny Wheeler and LHP Michael Hughes.

KANSAS CITY—Put LHP Jamie Walker on 15-day disabled list. Bought contract of RHP Jose Santiago from Lansing, ML. Transferred RHP Jaime Bluma from 15-day to the 60-day disabled list. Sent RHP Rick Huisman outright to Omaha, AA.

MINNESOTA—Signed C Bryant Melson, INF Lateef Vaughn, RHP Matt Jorgensen, and RHP Nate Melson.

TAMPA BAY—Signed RHP Jason Standridge, LHP Marquis Roberts, OF Matt Mansfield, SS Paul Hoover OF Anthony Pigott, RHP Jonathan Cummins, and 1B Ryan Pandolfini.

TORONTO—Put RHP Tim Crabtree on 15-day disabled list. Recalled RHP Marty Janzen from Syracuse, IL. Reassigned RHP Carlos Almanzar to Syracuse. Signed OF Vernon Wells, RHP Woody Heath, RHP Matt McClellan, RHP Travis Hubbel, LHP Colin Brackeen, INF Brian Barnett, RHP Matt Weimer, RHP David Huggins, RHP John Sneed, LHP Anthony Salley, INF Andrew Barrett, and RHP Tim Lacefield. Agreed to terms with RHP Eric Schwitz, RHP Scott Barrett, RHP Adam Herndon, and RHP Ken Folkers.

TAMPA BAY—Signed LHP Todd Belitz, RHP Chris Wright, RHP Tom Price, 3B Dustin Carr and OF Travis Miller.

TEXAS—Agreed to terms with LHP Robert Poland, RHP Dan DeYoung, RHP Billy Diaz, 2B Thomas Sergio, RHP Jeff Ridenour, OF Alex Vasquez.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ARIZONA—Loaned 1B Travis Lee to Tucson, PCL. Signed RHP David Haverstick, 3B Keith Jones, RHP Jason Martines, RHP Mike Rooney and LHP Jamie Puorto.

CHICAGO—Signed LHP Lee Hancock and assigned him to Orlando, SL. Assigned LHP Darold Brown from Orlando to Daytona, FSL.

CINCINNATI REDS—Placed RHP Mike Morgan and LHP John Smiley on 15-day disabled list, for Smiley retroactive to June 2. Recalled RHP Felix Rodriguez and RHP Brett Tomko from Indianapolis, AA.

LOS ANGELES—Put INF Juan Castro on 15-day disabled list. Recalled INF Chad Fonville from Albuquerque, PCL.

MONTREAL—Placed OF Vladimir Guerrero on 15-day disabled list. Recalled INF Jose Vidro from Ottawa, IL. Designated RHP Derek Aucoin for assignment. Signed SS Scott Hodges, RHP Julio Perez, SS Anthony Carracciolo, RHP Scott Strickland, LHP Clarence Blank, RHP Ryan Van Gilder, RHP Joseph Fretwell and C John White.

SAN DIEGO—Put INF Terry Shumpert and LHP Sterling Hitchcock on 15-day disabled list, for Hitchcock retroactive to June 6. Recalled RHP Todd Erdos from Mobile, SL. Signed RHP Shawn Camp, RHP Jerry Darr, SS Joseph Demarco, RHP Ricky Gutterman, OF Brandon Hemmings, RHP Harry Hendon, OF Brent Horsman, OF John Hunter, 1B-OF Brian Jergenson, C Tony Lawrence, LHP David Maurer, RHP Todd Naff, LHP Jon Olsseth, 3B Jason Rakers, RHP Patrick Ryan, OF Karl Ryden, 1B Scott Seal, SS Clay Snellgrove, RHP Bryce Trudeau.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

DENVER—Signed WR Willie Anderson.

GREEN—Signed S Derrick Hoskins.

MINNESOTA—Signed SS Torrian Gray to 3-year contract and P Mitch Berger to 1-year contract.

NEW ENGLAND—Agreed to terms with DT Brandon Mitchell. Re-signed LB Marty Moore.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Released DT Ray Agnew. Signed WR Van Johnson and DE Ryan Smith.

NEW YORK JETS—Traded CB Carl Greenwood to Green Bay for S Chris Hayes.

OAKLAND—Signed RB John Henry Mills.

PITTSBURGH—Agreed to terms with DB Daryl Porter.

ST. LOUIS—Agreed to terms with WR Torrance Small on 1-year contract.

SAN DIEGO—Signed OT Vaughn Parker to 3-year contract.

HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

CAROLINA—Signed D Hugh Hamilton, F Sami Kapanen and F Ian MacNeil to multi-year contracts.

DALLAS—Signed F Guy Carbonneau and RW Juha Lind to 1-year contracts.

COLLEGE

ARMY—Named Pat Harris men's basketball coach.

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Memorable Moments from Johnnie Walker: RYDER CUP *with Bernard Gallacher*



1983-1989 - JACKLIN TURNS ON THE STYLE.
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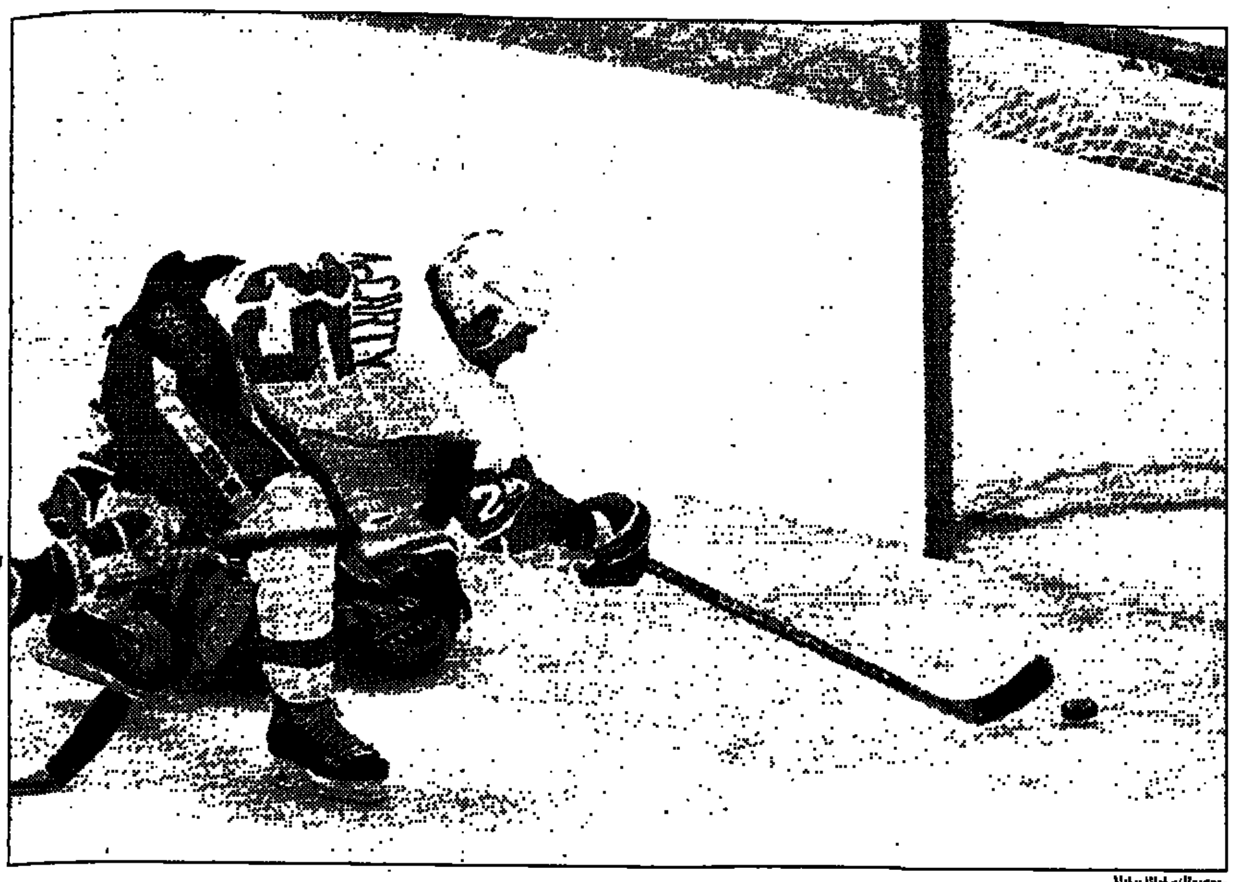
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Gotti Stays Ahead of Tonkov to Win Giro

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Red Wings Sweep Flyers for First Stanley Cup in 42 Years



Mike Blake/Reuters

Darren McCarty of the Red Wings reaching around the Flyers' goalie, Ron Hextall, to score in the 2d period.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — For the first time since 1955, the Detroit Red Wings are Stanley Cup champions of the National Hockey League.

Finishing a tournament in which they displayed technical brilliance and overall cohesiveness, the Wings completed a four-game sweep of the final series on Saturday night with a 2-1 victory over the Philadelphia Flyers amid the jubilation of Joe Louis Arena.

No NHL team had gone longer without winning the big silver trophy that the league commissioner, Gary Bettman, presented on the ice to Steve Yzerman, the Red Wings' captain.

The last time Detroit won it, Ted Lindsay was captain, the team played at the now-demolished Olympia Stadium, and the league had six teams instead of 26.

The first period had an interesting and uneven rhythm to it. The Flyers maintained pressure in Detroit's zone for long stretches and seemed to use their superior size to their best advantage, something they had failed to do in the other games.

The Wings seemed tentative early, perhaps nervous with a chance to clinch. But they got the only goal of the period, by Niklas Lidstrom, 33 seconds from the end on a slap shot from the blue line that got between the skates of Ron Hextall, the Philadelphia goalie.

Indeed, although the shot was a good one, it was stoppable. It was the kind of goal that has demoralized the Flyers throughout the series.

Lidstrom had four shots on goal during the first 20 minutes. Kirk Maltby set up the goal with a pass to the blue line.

The Wings also got the only goal of the second period. It came at 13:02 on a beautiful play by Darren McCarty. He took a pass from Tomas Sandstrom with only the Flyers' rookie defenseman, Janne Niinimaa, between him and Hextall's goal. McCarty faked to go around the outside, luring the rookie into a poke-check, then switched the puck from his right to his left, leaving Niinimaa behind. As he sped in on goal, McCarty made a similar move in reverse. He drew Hextall down to the ice, then swept the puck sideways and right and popped it into the empty net.

"Don't expect that all the time," McCarty said. "Every blind squirrel finds a nut once in a while. I guess I found one at the right time. I was excited to make it 2-0. It gave us breathing room. We needed it."

In the final minute of the third period, the Flyers pulled Hextall and finally broke through on Eric Lindros's first goal of the finals. It came far too late to mean anything, but gave Philadelphia a shred of consolation to take into what will be a long summer.

STANLEY CUP FINALS

Two years ago, the Red Wings lost the final in four games to New Jersey. "I think we all had in the back of our minds two years ago, and how devastating it was, and we're just glad we had a chance to prove we could do it," said Mike Vernon, the Detroit goaltender who was awarded the Conn Smythe Trophy as the most valuable player in the playoffs for his 16-4 record and 1.76 goals-against average, the lowest among the 11 goalies who have won the award.

"We're all Conn Smythe winners in my mind," he said.

After so many years of frustration, the Detroit fans went into a frenzy when Steve Yzerman, who has been with the Red Wings since 1983, grasped the Cup and skated around the confetti-littered ice so everyone could see its shining glory. It is a tradition begun by Ted Lindsay when the Red Wings won the cup in 1950.

Yzerman offered it to the team's owner, Mike Ilitch, and then passed it to Viacheslav Fetisov and Igor Larionov, the Wings' Russian stars who shared the weight of a trophy for which they competed as hard as anyone born on the Canadian prairie.

"I have no liquid inside me to get any tears out," said Fetisov, 39, a first-time Cup champion. "There were so many questions if Russian players can win the Cup, and finally we did it. Nobody is going to ask any more questions."

Even the legendary Gordie Howe, whose relationship with his former club has been strained, was in the locker room to congratulate players afterward. "It was beautiful," said Howe, a member of the Red Wings' last Cup-winning team in 1955. "It's been too long."

It was Scotty Bowman's seventh championship as a coach and his first with Detroit. He is the first coach to win the Stanley Cup with three different clubs — five with Montreal from 1973 to 1979 and one with Pittsburgh in 1992. After the game, Bowman laced on skates and made a victory lap with the trophy over his head.

"I always wanted to be a player in the NHL and skate with the Cup," said Bowman, who never played in the league. Bowman's contract with Detroit is finished, although he has an option to work next season as a front-office consultant. His name has been heard in discussions about openings for coach and general manager with other franchises.

Asked whether he would return to try to tie Toe Blake as the only NHL coach with eight Stanley Cup rings, Bowman replied with an answer to a slightly different question.

"No, I wouldn't tie Toe Blake because he coached 13 years and he won eight cups," said Bowman, who first coached in the NHL in the 1967-68 season with the St. Louis Blues.

"Detroit played great," said the Flyers' coach, Terry Murray. "They were poised and they were on a mission. Every one of them played with intensity. They deserved to win. They played better."

Detroit was able to neutralize the Flyers' superstar, Lindros, and his so-called Legion of Doom line with surprising ease throughout the series. *(NYT, WP, LAT)*



Tom Pidgeon/The Associated Press

The Red Wings' captain, Steve Yzerman, holding the Stanley Cup high after Detroit swept Philadelphia.

Johnson Is Sharp as Mariners Win

The Associated Press

Anyone still wondering about Randy Johnson's health?

Johnson, dominating hitters as if he'd never had a back problem, took a no-hitter into the eighth inning and struck out 15 on Sunday as the Seattle Mariners defeated the Tigers in Detroit, 2-0.

Johnson (9-1) gave up a leadoff single to Phil Nevin in the eighth — the only hit he allowed in eight innings — and extended his scoreless streak to 29 innings.

Johnson won the 1995 AL Cy Young Award, but was limited to only eight starts last year because of back problems. He underwent offseason surgery and wasn't the Johnson of old during spring training. But in going 5-0 in his last six starts, the tall left-hander has never looked better.

Johnson struck out at least 10 for the 74th time, moving him into a tie with Sam McDowell for fourth place on the career list. He walked three and left after throwing 125 pitches. He also struck out the side in both the third and sixth innings.

Yankees 3, Brewers 1 Paul O'Neill hit a two-run homer, and Tino Martinez had a solo shot, leading David Cone and the Yankees over visiting Milwaukee for a three-game sweep.

Cone (7-3) struck out nine in seven innings and allowed seven hits. Mariano Rivera worked the ninth for his league-leading 19th save and his third of the series.

O'Neill's 11th home run gave New York a 2-1 lead in the fourth against Jeff D'Amico (2-3). Bernie Williams led off with a single and stole second before O'Neill homered to left-center. Martinez's 21st home run came in the eighth off reliever Doug Jones.

Phillies 3, Pirates 2 Philadelphia earned a rare road victory the way it usually does, with Curt Schilling pitching, and Ruben Amaro's RBI single finished off a three-run seventh inning in the Phillies' victory over the Pirates.

In games played Saturday:

Royals 10, Rangers 4 Chili Davis homered from both sides of the plate and drove in five runs to lead host Kansas City over Texas. Davis accomplished the feat for the 10th time, one short of Eddie Murray's major-league record.

Batting right-handed against a left-hander, Davis hit a three-run homer in the fifth for a 5-1 lead. He then hit a two-run drive off Matt Whiteside in the sixth to make it 7-3.

White Sox 1, Orioles 0 Harold Baines singled in the winning run in the 11th inning as host Chicago won for the fifth time in six games.

Randy Myers walked Dave Martinez leading off the 11th, and Chris Hoiles advanced the runner with a passed ball.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Darren Lewis sacrificed, Albert Belle was intentionally walked and Myers threw a wild pitch, putting runners on second and third. Baines then singled to left.

Yankees 2, Brewers 0 David Wells (7-3) allowed four hits in eight innings and struck out eight in winning his third consecutive decision. Mariano Rivera worked a perfect ninth for his 18th save as host New York improved to 7-3 following a 1-6 home stand.

Blue Jays 3, Athletics 1 In Toronto, Carlos Delgado tied a Blue Jays' record by homering in his fourth consecutive game, and Robert Person (1-4) got his first American League victory. Delgado, who hit a grand slam Friday night, hit a solo homer for a 2-0 lead in the fourth off Steve Karsay (1-7). Ruben Sierra added a solo homer in the sixth, his first since joining the Blue Jays on May 24.

Indians 9, Red Sox 5 Jim Thome and Dave Justice hit two-run homers, and Matt Williams hit a solo homer, sending host Boston to its seventh loss in eight games.

Tigers 3, Mariners 1 Justin Thompson became the first pitcher to strike out Ken Griffey Jr. six straight times. Thompson, who struck out Griffey three straight times in a 4-1 loss to the Mariners a week ago, did it again in Griffey's first three at-bats. Tony Clark homered over Tiger Stadium's right-field roof and Raul Casanova hit a two-run homer for Detroit, which stopped a three-game losing streak.

Twins 6, Angels 1 In Minneapolis, Brad Radke came within one out of a shutout, pitching a six-hitter, striking out six and walking three in his first complete game of the season.

Reds 10, Mets 5 Terry Pendleton had three hits, including a pair of run-scoring doubles, as host Cincinnati overcame another pitching injury and beat New York for its third straight victory.

The Reds had a season-high 16 hits, including seven doubles, off five pitchers. The Reds' starter, Mike Morgan, left with pulled rib-cage muscles and went on the 15-day disabled list.

Braves 5, Giants 2 In San Francisco, Greg Maddux (7-2) allowed two hits in eight innings and Andruw Jones hit a tiebreaking homer in the ninth.

Marlins 7, Rockies 5 Jeff Conine and Alex Arias hit late-inning homers in a game delayed 2 hours, 13 minutes because of rain in the second inning.

Expos 5, Cubs 0 In Montreal, F.P. Santangelo homered from both sides of the plate, and Carlos Perez pitched a seven-hitter for his second straight shutout, the third of his career.

Pirates 9, Phillies 2 In Pittsburgh, Jon Lieber withstood a two-run first inning and allowed only two more hits in the next five-plus innings. Pittsburgh has won three straight, matching its longest streak of the season.

Ryan Nye couldn't hold the 2-0 lead in his major-league debut as the Pirates tied it in the first on Kevin Young's run-scoring single, a pair of walks and Mark Johnson's sacrifice fly.

Padres 5, Astros 4 A pinch-hitter, Scott Livingstone, singled home the winning run with two outs in the 10th inning, lifting host San Diego over Houston.

Tony Gwynn, who hit his 100th career home run and extended his hitting streak to 17 games, drew a one-out walk from Ramon Garcia in the 10th. Gwynn took second on Steve Finley's groundout, and Ken Caminiti was intentionally walked. Wally Joyner singled to left, with Gwynn holding up at third. Livingstone batted for reliever Trevor Hoffman and grounded an 0-2 pitch into left.

Dodgers 5, Cardinals 2 Hideo Nomo struck out 10 to end his first three-game losing streak in the majors, and Mike Piazza homered as host Los Angeles beat St. Louis.

Nomo (6-5) gave up six hits and walked three. He pitched his first complete game in 15 starts since no-hitting Colorado last Sept. 17. He shut out the Cardinals until the ninth.

Jazz Gain a Little Respect from Bulls

By Mike Wise
New York Times Service

SALT LAKE CITY — The basketball scholarships at Pick-and-Roll State will not have be revoked after all. John Stockton, Karl Malone and the Utah Jazz finally mounted a decent challenge to Michael Jordan's throne.

Before the loudest post-season crowd this season, they dumped the Chicago Bulls in Game 3 of the National Basketball Association finals, 104-93, on Friday night.

NBA FINALS

With the Delta Center crowd swaying and people unable to hear the person next to them, the Jazz, playing host to their first league championship series, ruined the Bulls' hopes for a sweep. Game 4 was to be played Sunday in Utah.

The Bulls had run the Jazz off the floor in Game 2. Now Stockton and Malone returned the favor. The Jazz built a lead of 61-45 at halftime. They ran the floor — and ran the pick-and-roll — all night.

Stockton (17 points, 12 assists) picked apart the Bulls' backcourt, and Malone (37 points, 10 rebounds) rolled over the interior defense in one of Utah's most complete postseason performances ever.

The more impressive statistics for Utah concerned offensive rebounds, blocked shots and that intangible called hustle. After not blocking a shot in the first two games, the Jazz had five rejections in the first half and eight offensive rebounds.

Utah's Bryon Russell and Greg Foster, nonentities in Games 1 and 2, re-emerged and gave their future Hall-of-Fame teammates some much-needed support.

The Bulls cut the lead to 77-60 by the end of the third quarter and to 79-66 at the outset of the fourth, but could not quite make up for lost ground through most of three quarters. For the first time in the series, the Jazz finally started to push the ball in the open floor and score in transition.

Running with the Bulls is never a good idea, but in Game 3 it was merely part of the landscape, one that featured the world's most accomplished basketball team falling on its face.

The scene was almost eerie, watching the Bulls be completely dismantled. Not even the way Seattle tested Chicago's will in Games 4 and 5 in last season's finals could compare.

The easy answers for the Jazz turnaround was their point guard-and-power forward combination. But Stockton and Malone were only part of the picture. The Jazz scuffled with the Bulls underneath the basket, never letting Dennis Rodman take control of the glass.

Chris Morris and Howard Eisley played key minutes off the bench, and Utah swarmed Jordan, who finished with 26 points. Though Jordan opened the game by sticking two 3-pointers, he had taken only 13 shots by the beginning of the fourth quarter.

Malone, who had shot 38 percent from the field in the first two games and continued to nurse an open blister on his right palm, was playing with too much force and aggression on offense for any of the Bulls' frontline players to match.

The Delta Center was the site of one monstrous pep rally, with placards denouncing everything from Rodman's lifestyle to Jordan's selfishness on offense. It began with thousands of balloons being released from the rafters before the game, furry mascots rapelling from the catwalk high above the arena. There were also fireworks, which exploded so loudly against the ceiling that players stuck their fingers in their ears, and nearly 20,000 charged people clad in purple who would not sit down or shut up.

UTAH 104, CHICAGO 93

CHICAGO	Min	FG	FT	O-T	A	PF	Pts
Rodman	24	0-1	0-0	1-3	1	1	0
Pippen	40	7-13	6-9	1-4	4	2	27
Longley	18	2-5	0-0	2-4	0	4	4
Jordan	40	9-22	4-5	0-3	6	1	26
Harper	33	1-4	0-0	0-7	3	6	2
Williams	27	7-12	2-3	2-6	0	4	16
Kerr	19	3-6	0-0	1-1	1	2	7
Kukoc	25	3-8	2-2	0-5	4	2	8
Buechler	7	1-3	1-2	1-2	0	1	3
Caffey	4	0-0	0-0	0-0	1	2	0
Brown	3	0-1	0-0	0-0	0	0	0
Totals	240	33-75	15-21	8-40	20	25	93

UTAH	Min	FG	FT	O-T	A	PF	Pts
Russell	33	5-8	2-2	1-7	0	5	14
Malone	42	15-29	7-10	3-10	3	4	37
Ostertag	23	2-6	0-0	5-7	0	3	4
Hornacek	39	1-9	2-2	2-4	5	1	4
Stockton	37	5-10	7-7	0-7	12	2	17
Eisley	11	1-3	2-2	0-1	3	0	4
Morris	15	3-5	0-0	0-3	1	3	7
Foster	24	5-10	6-7	3-6	1	1	17
Carr	6	0-2	0-0	0-0	0	1	0
Keefe	10	0-1	0-0	0-2	0	0	0
Totals	240	37-83	26-30	14-58	25	20	104

Chicago	22	23	15	33—93
Utah	31	30	16	27—104

3-Point goals: Chicago 12-32 (Pippen 7-11, Jordan 4-10, Kerr 1-3, Rodman 0-1, Buechler 0-1, Harper 0-2, Kukoc 0-4), Utah 4-14 (Russell 2-4, Foster 1-2, Morris 1-3, Stockton 0-1, Eisley 0-1, Hornacek 0-3). Technicals: Harper, Pippen.

(Chicago leads series 2-1)

THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT

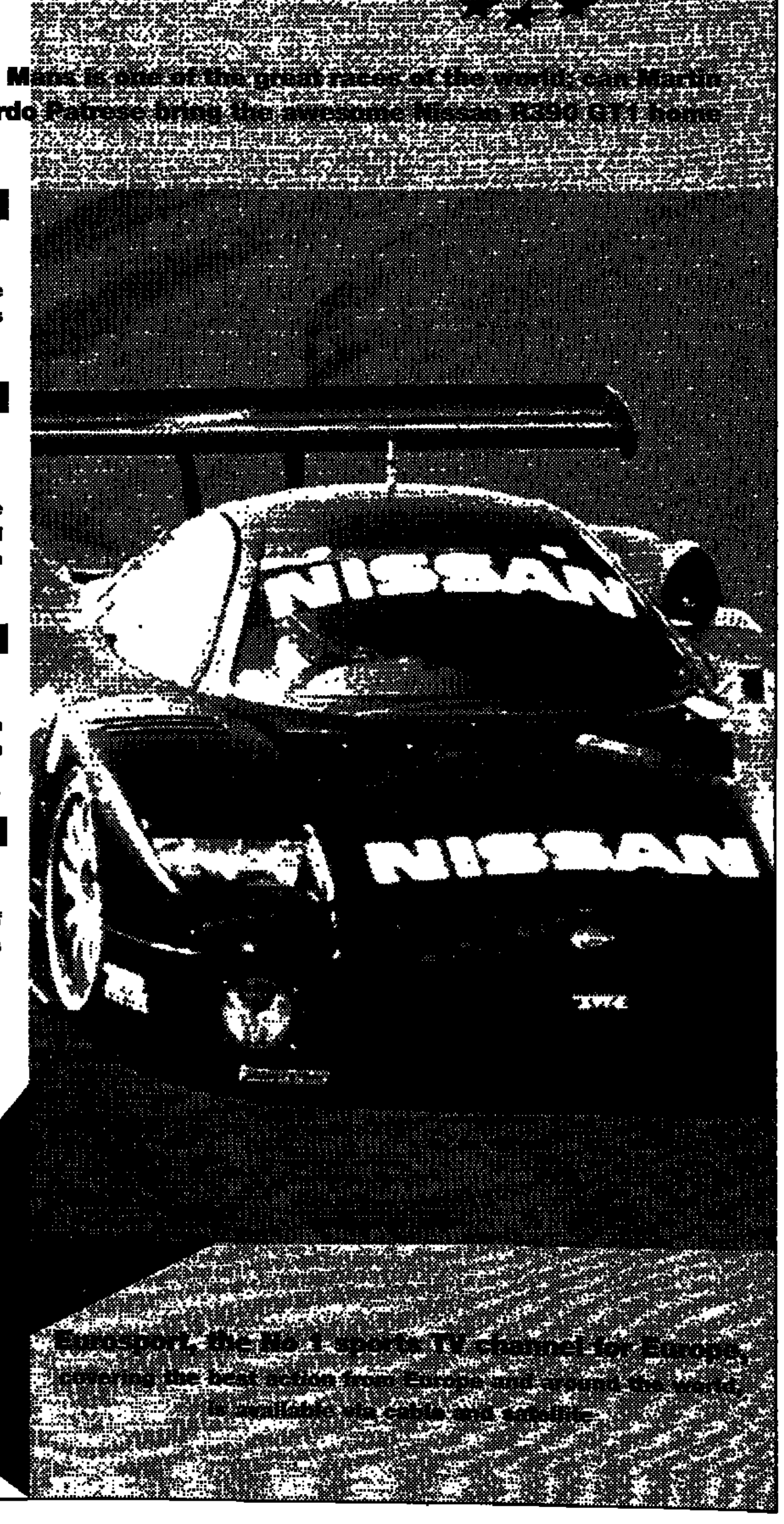
The 24 hours of Le Mans is one of the great races of the world: can Martin Brundle and Riccardo Patrese bring the awesome Nissan R390 GT1 home in first place?

Motor racing:
14 - 15 June, LIVE,
The 24 hours of Le Mans
The fastest sports cars in the world meet in the sport's greatest challenge

Tennis:
10 - 15 June, LIVE,
The Stella Artois Championship, Queens
Pete Sampras heads the seedings as the final preparation for Wimbledon gets underway

Athletics:
10 - 12 June, LIVE,
IAAF Grand Prix meetings
With the Athletics season in full flow we visit meetings in Bratislava and Turku

Football:
9 June, The World Cup Qualifying story so far
A marathon 3 hour round up of the battle to reach next year's World Cup Finals



Eurosport, the No 1 sports TV channel for Europe, covering the best action from Europe and around the world, is available via cable and satellite.

RACING Thrilling finishes in Belmont and Epsom Derby p. 16 **ICE HOCKEY** Detroit sweeps Flyers in Stanley Cup p. 17 TOMORROW: STYLE

Herald International Tribune
SPORTS

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WORLD ROUNDUP

Montgomerie Wins Euro Grand Prix

GOLF Colin Montgomerie captured the European Grand Prix on Sunday in Hexham, England, with a 7-under-par 65. It was his first victory of the year and came four days before the U.S. Open.

"There will be a few players going to the U.S. Open next week with confidence, but none with more than me. I cannot wait until next Thursday morning," Montgomerie said.

The Scotsman finished with a four-round total of 18-under-par 270, five shots ahead of the defending champion, Retief Goosen of South Africa. Goosen closed with a 69. *(AP)*

Italy Holds Brazil, 3-3

SOCCER Romario scored with six minutes to play Sunday to give Brazil a 3-3 draw with Italy in Lyon in the Tournoi de France. Alessandro Del Piero gave Italy the lead after 7 minutes; then the team exchanged own goals before half time. Del Piero put Italy 3-1 ahead with a 62d minute penalty, but the Italian defense could not keep out Ronaldo and Romario, who each scored a dazzling goal.

The draw means England, which beat France 1-0 on Saturday, wins the tournament *(Reuters)*

Bucs' Sapp Busted for Pot

FOOTBALL The Tampa Bay Buccaneers defensive tackle Warren Sapp, whose draft stock dropped two years ago because of drug use allegations, has been charged with misdemeanor marijuana possession.

Sapp's 1995 Mercedes was pulled over Saturday, and officers smelled marijuana, the police said. The officers searched the car and discovered 12.7 grams of marijuana under an armrest and in a backpack. *(AP)*

Luyendyk Protest Works

MOTOR RACING Arie Luyendyk, the Indianapolis 500 winner, was declared the winner of the Indy-car Texas 500K in Fort Worth on Sunday after his protest over lap scoring was upheld by the Indy Racing League.

Luyendyk claimed he was shorted a lap by league officials, and the race chief agreed after reviewing tapes and computer readouts, which showed the Dutchman was nearly a full lap ahead at the end. The American rookie Billy Boat was dropped to second, and his A.J. Foyt Racing teammate, Davey Hamilton, fell to third.

Foyt scuffled with Luyendyk after the race when the Dutchman went to Boat's post-race celebration and notified them of the protest. *(AP)*

Germans to Face Charges

Prosecutors plan to start filing charges this summer against former members of East Germany's sports establishment for giving performance boosting drugs to athletes.

About 50 former East German coaches and team doctors are under investigation for possible charges of bodily injury related to the doping. *(Reuters)*

London Beats Claymores

AMERICAN FOOTBALL The London Monarchs scratched out a 10-9 victory Sunday over the Scottish Claymores in the World League of American Football, virtually eliminating the defending champions from a place in the World Bowl next month. Tony Vinson's 2-yard run late in the first quarter was the game's only touchdown. *(AP)*

Upsets Rule at Wild and Woolly French Open

Unseeded Kuerten Takes Final In Straight Sets Over Bruguera

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — He replaced his bandanna with a baseball cap, which he put on backwards, shoving all of his hair up underneath because he wanted to look his best. Waiting on the impromptu stage on the floor of center court were Bjorn Borg and Guillermo Vilas, with Sergi Bruguera about to join them — nine French Open titles among them in all.

All of them waiting for Guga.

Guga, known officially as Gustavo Kuerten, a 20-year-old Brazilian, banged his shoes against the stair to knock the dust from them. To Borg, he bowed low with both hands raised. Borg held out an invitation in both hands, a heavy silver bowl, and Kuerten took it in his arms and kissed it like he really meant it. The trophy actually blushed in reflection of the red clay.

"This is the time I've been in a tournament final," Kuerten told the crowd of 16,000 after his shocking 6-3, 6-4, 6-2 victory Sunday in the French Open final against No. 16 Bruguera, the two-time former champion. He spoke as if worried that he might yet be thrown out of the stadium in his blue and yellow clothes.

So ended the strangest Grand Slam tournament of these modern, millionaire times. Twenty-five hours after the Croat Iva Majoli won her country's first Grand Slam title (although Mimi Jausovec, a Croat, won the French title for Yugoslavia in 1977), Kuerten had become not only the first Brazilian male (don't forget Maria Bueno) in a Grand Slam final but also the third unseeded champion in the 67-year history of the French tournament.

At No. 66 in the world, a ranking that will be upgraded sharply into the Top 20 this week, he was the lowest-rated finalist at Roland Garros since 1968.

The last South American to win a Grand Slam title was Andres Gomez of Ecuador, who was 30 when he unexpectedly conquered Roland Garros seven years ago. But Kuerten's dramatic blast-off had more in common with the 1982 victory of Mats Wilander, then a 17-year-old unseeded Swede. Neither Wilander nor Kuerten had ever won a tournament before seizing one of the biggest on the planet. Wilander went onto win six more Grand Slam titles, including two more French Open championships.

The victory earned Kuerten 3,668,000 French francs ($625,191), almost three times as much as he has earned in his short career.

"Money? I think I put mine in an account because I just have all that I need right now," he said. "I mean, my life is being perfect even before this tournament. I have a good house, I have my mom's car that I use a little bit."

The final began under clouds in a threatening wind. Afterward, Bruguera claimed that the weather bothered him, whereas the 6-foot 3-inch (1.89-meter) Kuerten merely pierced the wind with his groundstrokes and thunderous serves. Kuerten was thin and utterly flexible, and positive in every way. The pressures didn't throttle him, but instead brought from him his best work of the tournament. For the first time he seemed cocky — but not arrogant, never arrogant.

Bruguera's serve was broken in the fifth game and again on the decisive point of the opening set. Thereafter, the former champion tried to slow the rhythm of the match, to begin smothering Kuerten, who was his worst-ranked opponent of the last five rounds.

The best point of the match, early in the second set, showed how hopeless it was for Bruguera — a baseline rally which Kuerten upgraded with searing groundstrokes and careful volleys, only to find himself being lobbed back to the baseline to resume the point all over again, the crowd oohing and ahhing as if a unicyclist was trying to cross the stadium on a tightrope. When Kuerten waved in fun after winning the point he had the audience won over, too.

At the end of the set he refused to allow Bruguera to win three break points, then broke the Spaniard to take the set himself. Then Bruguera was broken in the sixth game of the third set, and that was it for him.

The final was Kuerten's 49th career match. He has won just 28 of them. But his last five victims included the 1993 and 1994 French Open champion Bruguera, the 1995 champion and fifth-seeded Thomas Muster and the 1996 champion and third-seeded Yevgeni Kafelnikov. Kuerten won three matches of five sets each, coming from behind in each one. His career-best winning streak now stands at 11 matches, although five of them won't appear in any record books. They came last month when Kuerten returned to Brazil to play in a minor-league event called the Curitiba Challenger. Having lost all but two of his seven matches on clay this year, Guga felt it necessary to restore his confidence.

Four weeks later, Bruguera's last gasp was heaving in the net. With that, Kuerten bent down and touched his knees with his head, and opened his eyes to see his feet somehow touching the ground.



Jean-Loup Gautreau/Agence France-Presse

Gustavo Kuerten of Brazil, right, comforting Sergi Bruguera of Spain on Sunday after winning the final of the French Open, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

Majoli Feels 'So Normal' After Victory

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Her one great desire had turned into silver and she held it trembling in her hands. Iva Majoli was the French Open champion, at No. 9 the lowest seed to win the trophy in the Open era, and she could not put it all together.

"I guess I can't believe I'm a champion because I feel so normal," she said after her 6-4, 6-2 upset of top-seeded Martina Hingis on Saturday. "I feel like nothing happened."

The 19-year-old Majoli became the first Croatian to win one of the four major championships. Only one other woman, the unseeded Chris O'Neil at the 1978 Australian Open, had ever won a Grand Slam title in the Open era against longer odds.

Four rounds earlier, Majoli had somehow overcome a deficit of 4-6, 0-4, and 15-40 against Lindsay Davenport of the United States. For the last three days she had been on antibiotics, fighting a bad cold that had peaked during her semifinal victory over Amanda Coetzer of South Africa.

But Majoli's culminating victory was not one of the great upsets of all time. True, Hingis carried a 37-match winning streak into the final, but the 16-year-old Hingis has ascended to the top this year with great help from injuries to Steffi Graf and Monica Seles. Hingis may have been feted like a queen, but she is still a princess, and the tour needs to present her with a punishing rivalry before convincing the public that the old stars have truly been replaced.

With each early game, Majoli seemed to throw a little bit more at Hingis. In the fifth game, Hingis had to stave off six break points before holding serve. She crumbled two games later, double-faulting in deuce and losing serve.

In the two sets, Hingis never threatened Majoli with a break point, never even took her serve to deuce. Majoli scattered Hingis with her power and accuracy — a victory for all of the bigger, older victims who have been frustrated in the last year by Hingis.

For sure, Hingis was not at her best, playing just six weeks after undergoing arthroscopic knee surgery, the injury coming from a fall off a horse.

After falling behind mortally in the fifth game of the second set, the pressures of her injury, her ranking and her youth seemed to tell on Hingis.

Majoli became the fifth teenage woman to win the French Open, a statistic that belied her reputation as a late-bloomer. When she was Hingis's age, Majoli was a veteran of the Nick Bollettieri tennis academy in Florida, having moved there with her family when she was 12. She was supposed to become the next Monica Seles. It remains to be seen whether Majoli's patient route to the top will be to her advantage in the coming years against Hingis.

"I think Martina at 16 is like a grown-up," Majoli said of her friend. "I think with me at 16, I was more like 13. For myself it's better that it didn't come before. I felt I wasn't ready for anything too big at the age of 16 or 17. I had a great time those years. I played well. I did have fun. I went out. I just did everything that normal people do. Then last year I decided, OK, I feel great, I feel ready for something big."

■ Fernandez a Victor in Doubles

Gigi Fernandez of the United States and Natasha Zvereva of Belarus beat Mary Joe Fernandez and Lisa Raymond of the United States, 6-2, 6-3, to win their fifth French Open women's doubles title Sunday. The Associated Press.

In Saturday's mixed doubles, Raymond and Patrick Galbraith lost to Rika Hiraki of Japan and Mahesh Bhupathi of India, 6-4, 6-1.

Yevgeni Kafelnikov and Daniel Vacek beat the world's No. 1 pair, Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde, 7-6 4-6 6-3, in the men's doubles final.

Tunisia, Nigeria and Morocco Reach Finals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

A goalless draw in Cairo on Sunday was enough to assure Tunisia of a place in the 1998 World Cup finals.

Tunisia became the third African country to secure a place in France. Nigeria and Morocco both clinched a place in the finals with victories Saturday. Apart from France, the host, and Brazil, the defending champion, they are the first three definite entries.

Tunisia played defensively throughout and allowed Egypt only one shot at goal.

In African Group 3, South Africa scored twice in the first 16 minutes against Zambia to move a step closer to its first World Cup finals. The African champion beat Zambia 3-0 and needs to beat Congo in its final qualifier at home next month to ensure a place in France.

In Group 4, Cameroon drew 1-1 in Angola and leads the group, with Angola second. Cameroon can qualify for the World Cup with a victory Aug. 17 at Zimbabwe. On Saturday, Nigeria

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clinched its World Cup spot when it beat Kenya 3-0 in Lagos. The victory ensured that, with one game to play, Nigeria will win Group 1.

In Casablanca, Khalid Raghib, a 61st minute substitute, scored to give Morocco the victory over Ghana and with it a place in the World Cup finals.

EUROPE In European Group 1, Denmark beat Bosnia 2-0 in Copenhagen to pull clear of Greece, which did not play. Mark Rieper and Miklos Molnar scored Denmark's goals, and Peter Schmeichel, the Danish goalkeeper, repeatedly thwarted the Bosnian attack.

In Group 4, the top three teams all won. Gary McAllister scored Scotland's winning goal with a penalty in the 50th minute against Belarus in Minsk, but goalkeeper Jim Leighton was the hero for his injury-hit side.

Austria scored three second-half goals to beat Latvia 3-1 in Riga, and Sweden, which led 3-0 after 73 minutes, survived a late surge to beat Estonia 3-2 in Stockholm.

In Group 5, Russia scored two impressive first-half goals and beat Israel 2-0 in a downpour Sunday in Moscow to replace Israel at the top of European qualifying Group 5.

Bulgaria beat Luxembourg 4-0 in Bourgas, Bulgaria, and lies third in the group, close behind the leaders, and has more games to play.

In Group 7, Belgium beat San Marino 6-0 in Brussels with two goals from 18-year-old Emile Mpenza. The victory put Belgium level with the Dutch at the top of the group, but Belgium, which led 5-0 at half time, squandered the opportunity to improve its inferior goal difference.

In Group 8, Macedonia beat Iceland 1-0 in Skopje on Saturday to overtake Ireland and move into second place in the group. Macedonia's victory is unlikely to catch the leader, Romania, but second place would earn it at least a playoff for a trip to France.

In Group 9, Ukraine and Germany drew 0-0 in Kiev. Dynamo Kiev striker Serhiy Rebrov had the best chance for the home team just before halftime, but his powerful low shot from just inside the penalty area hit the goalpost.

Germany rarely threatened the Ukraine goal. Ukraine is two points ahead of Germany, but the Germans have played two fewer games.

In Oporto, Portugal beat Albania 2-0 to draw level with Germany on points.

SOUTH AMERICA Ecuador and Chile drew 1-1 Sunday in Quito in the South American group. Ariel Graziani gave the home team the lead just before half time, and Marcelo Salas equalized for Chile in the 53d minute. Both teams started the day in a group of five teams separated by just one point contesting the fourth place in the group. The top four will go to France. *(Reuters, AP, AFP)*



Yuri Kadobnov/Agence France-Presse

Eyal Bercovitz of Israel, left, attempting to tackle Alexei Kosolapov of Russia in a World Cup qualifying match on Sunday. Russia won, 2-0



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